The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIV.......NO. 7220. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

THE DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES STILL INCREASING.

NEW-YORK GIVES TILDEN OVER 44,000 MAJORITY — PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC BY 7,000 MAJORITY—SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN BY 10,000.

The election returns received since our last issue do not improve the situation for the Republican party. Mr. Tilden's majority in this State is now up to 44,000, and the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania by about 7,000 majority. New-Jersey gives a majority of 12,000 against us. Mr. Phelps will be elected if the ballots bearing his name abbreviated are counted. Virginia has elected seven Democrats and two Republicans to Congress, which is a considerable Democratic gain. South Carolina has, beyond doubt, elected Chamberlain, the Republican candidate for Governor. There are intimations from Georgia of the old trick of locating very few polling places in the Republican districts, and a consequent reduction of the vote. Alabama elects a Legislature containing sixty Democrats and forty Republicans, and a Congressional delegation of seven Democrats and one Republican. The returns from the interior of Louisiana are too meagre to indicate the result in the State. The Democratic gains in Tennessee are further increased. Arkansas has chosen a Democratic delegation to Congress by majorities ranging from 1,500 to 5,000. Kansas elects a Republican State ticket, with a Republican Legislature and two Republican and one Opposition member of Congress. The Massachusetts Governor's Council are all Republicans.

NEW-YORK.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The returns are still very defective, and our table shows estimated results in many cases:

	Rep.	Dem.
Albany	....	2365
Allegany	1400	....
Broome	700	....
Cattaraugus	900	....
Cayuga	2200	....
Chautauqua	3000	....
Chemung	....	771
Chenango	800	....
Clinton	2000	....
Columbia	....	1230
Cortland	700	....
Delaware	650	....
Dutchess	....	3500
Erie	....	500
Essex	600	....
Franklin	700	....
Fulton	500	....
Genesee	417	....
Greene	....	800
Hamilton	....	200
Herkimer	800	....
Jefferson	1195	....
Kings	....	12857
Lewis	....	200
Livingston	700	....
Madison	1200	....
Monroe	....	387
Montgomery	....	450
New-York	....	42168
Niagara	300	....
Oneida	405	....
Onondaga	2100	....
Ontario	100	....
Orange	....	400
Orleans	700	....
Oswego	1141	....
Otsego	....	800
Putnam	400	....
Queens	....	1480
Rensselaer	....	1000
Richmond	....	820
Rockland	....	800
St. Lawrence	5000	....
Saratoga	1400	....
Schenectady	....	300
Schoharie	....	1823
Schuyler	....	133
Seneca	....	1200
Steuben	....	1000
Suffolk	1200	....
Sullivan	....	1200
Tioga	500	....
Tompkins	60	....
Ulster	....	2300
Warren	....	100
Washington	1070	....
Wayne	1400	....
Westchester	....	1300
Wyoming	1000	....
Yates	600	....
Total	35838	80084
Tilden's majority		44246

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The Thirty-third District has elected Augustus F. Allen, Dem., to Congress. The other districts remain as stated yesterday, making the delegation stand 15 Republicans and 18 Democrats.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BY SIX THOUSAND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Nov. 5.—The Democratic candidates for Congress are elected in the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Districts by small majorities. The Republicans lose four Assemblymen in the Twenty-seventh and about five in the Twenty-sixth District. The Democrats claim a gain of ten Congressmen in the State.

The latest returns give the Democrats the State by 6,000 majority.

VOTES FOR THE TEMPERANCE CANDIDATES.

ALBANY, Nov. 5.—Complaint has been made and proceedings commenced for the prosecution of inspectors of election here for neglecting to count the votes cast for the Temperance candidates.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL VOTING IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—James B. Dubois and Elijah St. John Bemis, two old and respectable citizens, were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Towles, charged with casting illegal votes for a member of Congress in wards in which they did not reside. On being arraigned before United States Commissioner Scroggs, the former was placed in charge of a Marshal to appear to-morrow, and the latter was held to bail for appearance before the United States District Court.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE RETURNS TOLERABLY COMPLETE—A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY OF SEVEN THOUSAND—A DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE—PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—As the results of the elections become more certain and reliable, by the reports which have been coming in with exceptional slowness, the Democrats become more jubilant and the Republicans correspondingly despondent. The dispatches now cover every section of the State, and are sufficiently explicit to enable the party managers to determine with tolerable accuracy the conclusions in the various districts. The tide of apparent victory is suddenly and overwhelmingly changed—the calculations now being based upon a Democratic triumph of over 7,000 majority. Hon. Samuel J. Randall asserts to-night that Latta, Democrat, has a majority of 7,300 over Olmsted, Republican, for Lieutenant Governor. McCandless is chosen by 10,000, over Beath, Republican, for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Temple, Democrat, for Auditor General, is elected over Allen by 8,000.

To summarize the state of affairs from the very latest intelligence, the following conclusions are arrived at:

In the Legislature, the Senate stands 28 Republicans, 22 Democrats; while in the next House of Representatives there will be 113 Democrats and 88 Republicans. The choice of United States Senator in place of Mr. Scott will thereby be turned over to the opposition.

In the Congressional returns the only changes to be made are in the Twelfth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh Districts. In the former of these Wright, Democrat, is defeated by Ketcham; in the Twenty-sixth, James Sheakley, Democrat, is chosen over J. S. White, and in the Twenty-seventh, Dr. Egbert, Democrat, is chosen over C. B. Curtis.

The city ticket remains unaltered from the exhibit made in THE TIMES dispatches published to-day. Mr. Mann, Republican, for District Attorney, claimed that his vote would be so changed by mistakes, which he declares to have been inadvertently made in the returns from the Nineteenth Ward, that his election over Sheppard is assured; but his statements are not regarded as being entitled to any weight by prominent politicians.

The tables, which are sufficiently complete to make safe calculations upon make the Democratic majority on the State ticket between 7,000 and 8,000.

The general sentiment of the Republican leaders is that during the two years of Democratic rule, which will be accompanied by many acts that will undoubtedly be distasteful to honest citizens, the party which has just suffered for its own bad conduct will have a chance to recuperate, and will show its full strength in 1876, and demonstrate forcibly that Republicanism is not dead. On the other hand, the Democrats say that their course shall be temperate, that they will not throw away the advantages they have secured, and that the favorable business reaction which is sure shortly to come from the panic and the disasters of last Fall and the present depression, will redound to their credit, giving the public an impression that Democratic supremacy is for the good of the country.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET PROBABLY ELECTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The *Evening Telegraph* says the Democratic State ticket is pretty certainly all elected. Gen. McCandless undoubtedly defeats Gen. Beath for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Judge Olmstead, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, leads his ticket here and elsewhere, and may possibly be elected by a small majority, but the chances appear to be against him.

The Senate will stand twenty-seven Republicans to twenty-two Democrats, but the House will have from ten to twelve Democratic majority, making the Legislature Democratic on a joint ballot, and securing the Democrats a United States Senator in place of Scott, Republican.

In Lebanon County, Packer, Republican, for Congress, has 993 majority.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—The following are the official majorities of the counties named for Lieutenant Governor:

Olmstead, Rep.		Latta, Dem.	
Mercer	399	Fulton	319
Warren	346	Montour	580
Union	661	Clinton	955
Snyder	365	Mifflin	157
Huntington	239	Lehigh	1827
Susquehanna	646	Lycoming	1052
Blair	164	Pike	801
Somerset	1208	Cumberland	695
Erie	475	Fayette	603
Dauphin	1220	Elk	663
Lebanon	1137	Monroe	1567
Indiana	1896	Clearfield	1483
Tioga	1877	Northumberland	284
Chester	1586	Washington	54
Venango	27	Carbon	360
Lawrence	1459	Jefferson	113
Armstrong	335	Perry	145
Cameron	30	Bedford	435
Beaver	399	Franklin	274
Butler	425	Cambria	1141
Crawford	97	McKean	3
		York	3028
		Clarion	1300
		Adams	45
		Greene	1094
		Westmoreland	1873
		Juniata	507
		Schuylkill	1667
		Northampton	2970
		Bucks	359
		Montgomery	313
		Berks	5132
		Columbia	1833
		Wyoming	196

THE PROSPECTS OF LATTA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Of the sixty-six counties in this State, fifty-five officially heard from give Latta 17,458 majority. This will be reduced about 12,000 by Philadelphia, leaving 5,000 for Olmstead, to overcome, for which he has the large Republican counties of Delaware, Alleghany, Bradford, Luzerne, and Potter. If Latta is elected at all it will be by a bare majority.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A REPUBLICAN COUNCIL TO ADVISE WITH GOV. GASTON—RECOUNT OF VOTES.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—According to the latest returns of votes for Councilor in the Eighth District, Hon. Elisha H. Brewster is re-elected by a small majority over Harvey Arnold, which result gives a full Republican Council to advise and consult with Gov. Gaston.

A recount of votes for Congressman in the Fifth Ward, made on Wednesday night by the Committee on Counting Election Returns, showed that the original returns were very correct, the only change being a loss of one vote each for Mr. Frost and Mr. Abbott. No change will result from the recount of votes for representatives to the General Court. An effort will be made to have a recount of votes in Ward Seventeen, West Roxbury, the Democrats being confident of the election of Richard Olney in place of Hon. Joseph S. Ropes, who was declared elected by a plurality of four votes.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—An evening paper of this city consigns Congressman Dawes to a political grave, and urges the nomination of Charles Francis Adams for Senator.

DEMOCRATIC BANQUET IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—In response to an invitation extended by the Democratic State Central Committee, about fifty gentlemen, including the most prominent members of the Democratic Party in this section of the State, sat down to a banquet this afternoon. Invitations were extended to Ex-Mayor Gaston, Governor elect, N. P. Banks, Judge Abbott, Charles P. Thompson, successor to Gen. Butler, Hon. Edward Avery, and, in fact, to all the leading candidates, those who were elected and those who were defeated in the late election, and nearly if not all of them responded in person.

VIRGINIA.

SEVEN DEMOCRATS AND TWO REPUBLICANS CHOSEN TO CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—A dispatch from Danville claims the election of G. C. Cabel, Conservative, for Congress, from the Fifth District, over Thomas, Republican, the present incumbent. B. B. Douglas, Conservative, defeats Sener, Republican, the present member from the First District. Platt, Republican, is re-elected in the Second District, over Goode, by nearly 200 majority. There is a probability of a contest in this district, the Conservatives claiming that a large number of fraudulent negro votes were cast, they being temporarily colonized from the Fourth District, (Stowell's,) in which there was no organized contest. Ex-Gov. Walker's majority in the Third District is over 2,600, a Conservative gain over J. Ambler Smith's vote in 1873 of 3,200. The Congressional delegation from Virginia stands seven Conservatives and two Republicans, being a Conservative gain of three Congressmen.

MICHIGAN.

REPUBLICAN MAJORITIES IN THE STATE—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Returns begin to take such definite shape that it is now clear that Bagley, Republican, has at least 3,000 majority, while the balance of the State ticket goes still higher. The Republicans have the Legislature on joint ballot, conceding the doubtful districts to the Democrats. As figures now stand there is a Republican majority of two in the Senate and ten in the House, and counties yet to report will be more likely to increase than to diminish this majority. In the Eighth District, Bradley, Republican, heretofore considered doubtful, is believed to be elected.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY UNDER 3,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—Returns received by the *Free Press* up to this time (11:55 P. M.) from all but thirteen small counties give Bagley, Republican, for Governor, a majority of 2,922. In the Eighth Congressional District the vote is exceedingly close, with the chances in favor of Bradley, Republican, by from 50 to 100 majority.

ILLINOIS.

THE VOTE ON CONGRESSMEN CLOSE IN THE CHICAGO DISTRICTS—FARNSWORTH BEHIND.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 5, 1874.—The result of the Congressional contest in the Second and Third Districts in this State can only be decided by the official canvass which will be made to-morrow. The *Evening Journal* to-day concedes the election in the Second District as Harrison, Democrat, and claims the election of Farwell, Republican, in the Third District; but it is impossible to get conclusive returns from either of the districts. Culfeld, Democrat, in the First District has between 500 and 600 majority.

A special dispatch to the *Evening Post and Mail* from Elgin, Ill., says: Fuller returns put a different phase on the Congressional election in this district. At the present moment Farnsworth is only twenty-eight votes behind, with eleven precincts in Dekalb and two in Kane County to hear from. It is thought that these will help Farnsworth out.

FARWELL ELECTED BY 100 MAJORITY.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—The complete returns from the Third Congressional District give Farwell (Rep.) and present member, 100 majority.

The Democrats claim, however, that one precinct of the Twentieth Ward will be thrown out in the official count, for illegalities, and, should that be done, it will defeat Farwell by 70 votes.

In the Second District it will require an official vote to decide the contest.

KENTUCKY.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 5.—The Tenth, one of the doubtful districts of the State, elects J. B. Clarke, Dem., by the average majority. The result in the Ninth, where there was some hope of a Republican victory, is as yet unknown, though the chances are that the Democrats have been successful. The race in the Second, between Brown, Dem., and Smith, Independent, will be very close, with the chances equally divided. The First District gives Boone, Dem., only 500 majority. The other districts return Democrats to Congress.

TENNESSEE.

LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS—MAYNARD DEFEATED IN HIS OWN DISTRICT AND THE STATE.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 5.—In the First Tennessee District, MacFarland, Democrat, for Congress, has 1,500 majority—a Democratic gain of 5,000. In the Second District the Republicans have 400 majority—a Democratic gain of 6,000. Maynard, Republican, for Governor, was beaten in his own district and by 40,000 in the State. Knox County elected the entire Democratic ticket. In the Third District, Dibbrell, Democrat, has 4,000 majority—a Democratic gain of 5,000. The Democrats are jubilant over the immense gains.

THE LEGISLATURE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 5.—The Legislature stands: Senate, twenty-three Democrats and two Republicans, with six or seven Republicans in the lower House.

The Democratic majority for Governor will be between 40,000 and 45,000.

KANSAS.

MEAGRE RETURNS AND A LIGHT VOTE—TWO REPUBLICANS AND A "REFORMER" CHOSEN TO CONGRESS, PROBABLY.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 5.—The returns are meagre, and are estimated for the most part. They indicate that Phillips, Rep., is elected by a majority of about 5,000 in the First District; Brown, Rep., by a majority of 2,000 in the Third District, and Goodin, Rep., by a small majority, not more than 500, in the Second District. The vote in the Second District, as far as heard from, shows an aggregate majority of 1,649 for Goodin, against 1,035 for Cobb, with six counties yet to hear from. It is believed that the returns from these counties will modify the result in Cobb's favor, but not enough to elect him. Osborn's majority will be about 10,000.

The election excited no very great interest. Not more than a two-thirds vote was cast.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 5.—Parrott, the Reform candidate for Congress in the First District, who lives here, receives 600 majority in the county, but Col. Phillips, the Republican candidate in the same district, is elected by 5,000 majority.

THE LEGISLATURE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 5.—The Kansas City *Times* has advices from Kansas to the effect that the Reform Legislative ticket is undoubtedly elected. Returns from eighteen Senatorial Districts give 14 Opposition to 8 Republican, an Opposition gain of 10. Returns from forty-four Legislative Districts give 24 Opposition, 18 Republican, and 2 Independent.

COUNTY MAJORITIES.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 5.—Saline County gives the Republican State ticket 50 majority; McPherson County, 300 Rep. majority; Ottawa County, 300 Rep. majority. Lincoln County has probably gone for the Reform State ticket and elected the Democratic county ticket. Cherokee County gives the Reform ticket from 250 to 300 majority; last year it gave the Republican ticket 200 majority. Russell County gives the Republican ticket 225 majority; Cheson County, 300 Rep. majority; Marshall County, 600 Rep. majority.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 5.—Leavenworth County gives the Democratic ticket 300 majority.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN.

ATCHINSON, Kan., Nov. 5.—Returns from eighty-two Legislative Districts elect sixty Republicans, ten Reformers, nine Democrats, two Independent Republicans, and one on local issues. Of the twenty districts not heard from, fifteen will probably elect Republicans. This will give the Republicans about two-thirds of the Lower House. Of the thirty-three Senators chosen, the Republicans elect twenty and the Opposition ten, three districts not yet being heard from.

GEORGIA.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE ELECTION FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 5.—Col. Bryant, in the First District, and Major Whitely, in the Second, are both counted out by Democratic frauds, which will be fully exposed, as they will both contest their seats. The frauds in the First District can be easily exposed, and even a Democratic House cannot refuse to seat Col. Bryant. In Chatham County, which has 10,000 voters, the Democracy abolished all the precincts but one, thus disfranchising thousands of Republicans. Out of 6,000 Republican voters in the county only about 1,300 votes were polled. In Burke County the boxes were stuffed by Democratic managers, who will be prosecuted in the United States Courts. In Scriven County, precincts casting heavy Republican majorities were thrown out.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5.—There was a grand torchlight procession to-night. Thirteen guns were fired. Speeches were made by Senator Gordon, Gov. Smith, Mayor Spencer, and others, to an immense assemblage of people who gathered to celebrate the Democratic victories.

Mayor Spencer, arrested on a charge of violation of the Enforcement act, was discharged to-day by Judge Erskine.

ALABAMA.

THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC BY 60 TO 40—HAYS THE ONLY REPUBLICAN ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5.—The returns still show Democratic gains. The Legislature is about 60 Democrats to 40 Republicans. The returns from the Second Congressional District are not all in, and the chances are in favor of the election of Williams, (Dem.) The Democratic gain in the Mobile District is very large, and hopes are entertained of Bromberg's election. This would make the delegation seven to one, leaving Hays, Rep., alone, who is re-elected by an increased majority. The Democrats elect nine Circuit Judges out of twelve. Business has been virtually suspended since Tuesday morning, congratulations being the order of the day.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 5.—Williams, Dem., for Congress, is certainly elected in the Second District, over Rapier, colored Rep.

NEVADA.

BRADLEY, DEM., FOR GOVERNOR PROBABLY CHOSEN—A REPUBLICAN DELEGATE TO CONGRESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 5.—The returns from Nevada are still incomplete. However, the Republicans concede the election of Bradley, Dem., for Governor, but by a reduced majority from first estimates.

The election of the Sharon legislative ticket is certain.

The Republicans claim the election of Woodburn, for Congress, over Ellis by 400 majority.

RHODE ISLAND.

EAMES' MAJORITY FOR CONGRESS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—The vote of New Shoreham for Congressman is: Eames, 50; scattering, 5. The total majority for Eames in the First District is 1,503.

Mr. Ballou, (Rep.,) Representative elect in the Western District, received the congratulations of his townsmen in Harris Hall, Woonsocket, this evening, with music and speeches.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ELECTION OF CHAMBERLAIN BY 20,000 MAJORITY—FIVE REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN CHOSEN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Attorney General Williams received the following dispatch this morning:

COLUMBUS, S. C., Nov. 4.

Hon. George H. Williams, Attorney General, Washington:

Chamberlain elected by 20,000 majority. Five Republican Congressmen elected. No serious disturbance yet reported.

R. M. WALLACE,
United States Marshal.

ELECTION OF CHAMBERLAIN CONCEDED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—The *News and Courier*, from incomplete returns, concedes the election of Chamberlain by about 6,000 majority, which would be a Conservative gain of 27,000. It also concedes the election of Wallace, Rep., and Hoge, Rep., to Congress. Rainey's re-election is still in doubt.

LOUISIANA.

THE RETURNING BOARD CONTROVERSY LIKELY TO BE RENEWED—THE VOTE SO FAR AS KNOWN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Now that the election is over, comes the old question of the composition of the Returning Board, discussed at the time of the proposed compromises following the troubles of September. The Returning Board, as at present constituted, consists of James L. Longstreet, Rep., G. Casnave, (colored,) Rep., Thomas C. Anderson, Con., J. Madison Wells, Dem., and A. J. Kenner, (colored,) Rep. These members were elected under an act approved Nov. 20, 1872, the second section of which reads: "Be it further enacted, that five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum and have power to make the returns of all elections. In case of any vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise, by either of the board, then the vacancy shall be filled by the residue of the board of returning officers," &c. The Democrats now assert they are not represented as a party on the board, and will demand of Gov. Kellogg that he shall procure the resignation of two members and appoint two of better known Democratic principles as members. This will undoubtedly lead to further trouble, as none of the present members appear inclined to resign. McEnery is in the city, and considerable feeling of determination is manifested. The opposition to the board is made stronger from the fact that the Republicans are preparing affidavits to show that intimidation was used to prevent Republicans from voting, and when this is established the purpose is to throw out of the count certain polls and parishes to materially affect the official returns.

Returns are coming in slowly from the country, and such as are received are sealed and deposited with the proper custodians, until the board commences the count on the 11th inst. This leaves to Democratic sources all that is known of the election results. The Democratic majority in the City of New-Orleans, taking the vote for Mayor, is about 11,000. The vote in the Parish of Orleans is about the same. The vote for Herring, Republican candidate for Sheriff in the Parish of Orleans, shows an increase of ninety-three votes over the whole number given for Kellogg for Governor in 1872, which fact speaks something for the honesty of the Kellogg election. The vote for Republican State Treasurer in the city shows the same increase over the vote of 1872, with a larger vote, for Democrats in the city polled at least 5,000 votes at this election above the number given to McEnery in 1872.

The returns through the Democratic Committee indicate a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, but not enough for a Democratic majority on a joint ballot with the Senate, which will have a Republican majority. These points are being figured closely, looking to an impeachment of Gov. Kellogg as soon as possible. As near as can be ascertained the Congressmen elected are: First District, R. L. Gibson, Dem.; Second District, E. J. Ellis, Dem.; Third District, C. B. Darrell, Rep.; Fourth District, W. M. Levey, Dem.; Sixth District, O. E. Nash, Rep. The election of Frank Morey, Rep., in the Fifth District, is doubtful. What the Returning Board will do remains to be seen.

THE VOTE IN THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5.—Moncure's majority in this city is 12,000. Leed's majority for Mayor is 11,600.

For Congress in the First District Gibson's majority over Sypher is about 3,500; in the Second District Ellis' majority over Dibble is about 2,500, and in the Third District additional returns indicate the re-election of Darrell by about 500 majority. There are no additional returns from the other districts.

One hundred guns were fired here this evening in honor of the Democratic victories.

MINNESOTA.

THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN ON JOINT BALLOT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 5.—The Republicans claim the Legislature by 18 majority on joint ballot, which is about the same political complexion as last year.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

CONTINUED FIGHTING AT BEHOBIE.

BURNING OF THE TOWN BY THE REPUBLICANS—THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT, ON HIS WAY TO IRUN, SHOT AT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, Saturday, Oct. 17, 1874.

Upon alighting at the railway station at Hendaye, the traveler perceives at once several indications of the war which is raging in Spain. The bridge across the Bidassoa into Spanish territory is no longer open for traffic. It has been closed for some months, and the grass is growing up between the rails, which are so covered with rust that it is easy to see the cars have not passed over them for many days. Hendaye itself is a town of little importance, but is prettily situated on the right bank of the Bidassoa, nearly opposite to Fuente-Arabia, upon the Spanish side. There are several hotels here, but great difficulty is experienced by the traveler in obtaining a bed to himself, the fleas persisting in sharing the accommodation with him, and doing their best to prove that their prior possession of the sheets, &c., entitles them to look upon him as an intruder. So numerous were they at the hotel where I slept last night that, if they had been properly organized and trained by the man who, some time since, caused a great sensation in London by exhibiting a number of these little pests of humanity drawing a small carriage, I verily believe they could have run away with the pillow, provided they all pulled in the same direction. However, a dose of "Keating's powder," without which no one should think of traveling in Spain or this part of France, caused the main army to beat a hasty retreat, leaving a few skirmishers only, whose attacks upon your correspondent were for a time most vigorous; but ultimately their fate was similar to that of confirmed lunatics—they died cracked.

With the exception of this little drawback to sleeping comfortably, the accommodation afforded is as good as can be expected, bearing in mind the fact that the hotels are small and that the charges are very moderate—seven francs per day, inclusive. With the exception of one or two gentlemen connected with some Spanish iron mines, and who are permanent residents, the visitors are "few and far between." Since the Spanish fort at Irun, about a mile distant, has commenced shelling Fort St. Martiel, which is in the occupation of the Carlists, but without guns, it is not likely that visitors would remain for any length of time at Hendaye for pleasure only, as a misdirected shell might easily cross the Bidassoa, and, if it burst in Hendaye, it would doubtless cause considerable havoc and loss of life. The position of this town will be still more critical when the Carlists obtain ammunition for the guns which they landed near Fuente-Arabia on Monday night. I have been trying to find out where these guns have been placed, but have, so far, been unsuccessful. Probably they have been taken to the Carlist fort on the mountain of Guadaloupe. If this be the case, and they commence bombarding Irun with them, many of the shells will cross the river and fall on French soil. Again, if they are taken up the mountains to St. Martiel, they will doubtless be fired with the same result. St. Martiel is an old monastery in the occupation of the Carlists. It is situated upon a high mountain overlooking Irun, and a better position from which to bombard that town could not be imagined. Fort Guadaloupe is similarly situated upon a mountain immediately behind Irun, which lies in a valley between the two ranges of hills. For some months past shells have occasionally been fired at St. Martiel by the Republicans, who are in possession of the forts at Irun, and the knowledge that the Carlists have landed guns in the neighborhood has caused them to fire away at it with renewed activity. While I am writing they are firing a shell every two or three minutes, but without result. Many of the missiles fall short, and, judging from what I saw of the firing on Monday and to-day, they are very bad marksmen—not only with artillery, but with small arms. I am informed that they have fired at St. Martiel for so long a time without hitting it that a superstition is rife to the effect that the saint after whom the monastery is named has taken it under her special protection, and the soldiers are prepared to swear that if a shell goes anywhere near it, the building disappears underground, and does not come up again until after the bomb has exploded. As I have not up to the time of writing, seen a shot fall within any distance shorter than five hundred yards from the building, where the explosion was probably harmless, I have not had an opportunity of witnessing this miracle; so I am not in a position to bear testimony as to the truth or otherwise of the superstition. Certain it is, however, that St. Martiel is in bad odor with the Republican party, as a dirty old cloth is hung over the picture of the saint in the church at Irun, St. Guadaloupe being treated in a similar manner in the church at Fuente-Arabia. As mentioned in one of my former letters, the Spaniards talk to their saints in the most endearing terms when they are supposed to be favorable to them, but the curses they call down upon them when the case is reversed are of a character too unrefined to mention.

I returned from Behobie about an hour ago. There is some smart firing going on there still, the Republicans being mustered at the Custom-house in a force of about thirty or forty in number. For a radius of about a hundred yards from this point the houses are occupied by Republican soldiers, but after that distance they are all in the possession of the Carlists. There are very few houses left standing in the town, nearly the whole of them having been burned and pulled down by the Republicans, who desire to make the stronghold they have formed of the Custom-house as isolated as possible. Occasionally a bullet from the Carlists comes over and lodges in the walls of the houses in French Behobie. There is a strong guard of French soldiers upon the bridge, and their position is far from being an enviable one. While I was speaking to the sentry a bullet came within a yard of the place where we were standing, and entered the wall just beyond us. As to the location on the bridge, I am inclined to think that the French soldiers are likely to have a worse time of it than the Republicans during the next few days, especially when the whole of the houses have been removed. The Republicans are sheltered from the fire of the other party by the Custom-house, and they have hastily constructed a little fortress—the stone walls of which are at least a foot in thickness—at the entrance of the bridge. The sentry boxes on the bridge itself are also surrounded with solid masonry, in which numerous holes for firing through have been made. Both Republicans and Carlists are careful not to expose themselves, and it is only occasionally that shots are fired. The moment a head or any part of the body is seen at the windows or doors of one of the houses, the event is announced by the crack of two or three Remingtons in the Custom-house, and the firing is nearly always returned by the Carlists. What they fire at it is impossible to say, unless it be with the hope that the bullet may find its way through one of the loopholes. Of course the Republicans, as at present situated, do not run the risk of firing on to the French soil, but if the bullets of the Carlists miss the Custom-house, or the fortification on the bridge, the shot takes effect on the French side of the Bidassoa.

No objection was raised to my crossing the bridge, and on reaching the Spanish side I was surprised to find the place so strongly fortified in so short a time as the Republicans have had at their disposal for this purpose. The only means of ingress or egress to or from the bridge is by a narrow opening in the wall which has been built up immediately across the road. The Custom-house is on the right hand side, and another house on the left serves as a protection from any shots which might come from that direction. In this manner quite a little fort has been formed, and it would require a very strong assault on the part of the Carlists before they can obtain possession of it. If they had a cannon, and could bring it to bear upon the wall, of course a breach would be made without difficulty. At present, however, no signs of the artillery said to be in their possession have been seen. They do not appear to be at all short of ammunition now, although there is no doubt they were so on the day the attack was commenced. Occasionally "dummies" are shown at the windows of the houses, and the Republican party, mistaking them for Carlists, fire away at them in fine style.

I was anxious to get along the bank of the river as far as Irun, if possible, so I passed out of the opening in the masonry which I have already alluded to, and proceeded along the river bank for about half a mile, taking care to keep near the edge of the water, so that the bank might, to some extent, protect me from the Carlists in the outlying houses should they feel inclined to fire upon me. I was accompanied by a correspondent of the London *Tablet*, and at one point we heard seven shots in quick succession, two of which struck the water some yards ahead of us. This was while we were passing a house occupied by Carlists, and situated about a quarter of a mile from the water's edge. The firing continued, and, feeling convinced that we were the marks at which the men were practicing, we deemed discretion the better part of valor, and took to our heels. We were fortunate enough to find an old raft about a mile from Behobie, and on this we crossed to the French side of the river without difficulty, being obliged to give up the idea of visiting Irun in that direction, for the Carlist houses along the river bank are pretty numerous, and we had had very good proof that they are not particular about firing at strangers. It seems an established rule on both sides, that unless a man bears unmistakable marks of being a Carlist, or a Republican, as the case may be, he must be considered an enemy, and is accordingly fired at immediately.

THE DIRECT CABLE.

PROGRESS OF THE FARADAY IN PAYING OUT.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The following dispatches have been received from the steam-ship Faraday, engaged in laying the direct United States cable:

STEAM-SHIP FARADAY, Nov. 3.—1 P. M.—Latitude 50.14, longitude 28.07.—Paid out 776 knots of cable. A heavy north-west gale prevails.

STEAM-SHIP FARADAY, Nov. 4—8 A. M.—The gale is abating, but there is a very high sea. Have shifted paying out from the fore to the aft tank successfully. Paid out 871 knots.

STEAM-SHIP FARADAY, Nov. 4—1 P. M.—Latitude 50.03, longitude 30.50.—Paid out 893 knots. A strong gale and high cross sea prevail. Going at full steam, with fore and aft canvass set.

STEAM-SHIP FARADAY, Nov. 5—8 A. M.—Paid out 129 knots of cable since last report. There is a heavy swell.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in the Southern States. It has risen in the North-west, and is lowest in the St Lawrence Valley. Light rains have prevailed in the lake region and in the northern portions of the Middle and New-England States, with brisk south-west winds and higher temperature. Generally clear and warmer weather has prevailed in the Southern States. Westerly winds and clear weather are reported from the upper lake region and the North-west. The rivers have remained stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather, with light and variable winds and high barometer.

For the Middle States and the lake region, clear or hazy weather, with south or west winds, and rising barometer, followed by cooler weather on Friday night.

For New-England, partly cloudy and continued warm weather during the day, followed by westerly winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and light variable winds, with no decided change in temperature or pressure.

For the North-west, generally clear weather during the day, with south-west to north-west winds, lower temperature, and rising barometer.

For the canal region of Pennsylvania and New-York, no decided change in temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	45°	45°	3:30 P. M.	53°	58°
6 A. M.	44°	45°	6 P. M.	46°	54°
9 A. M.	48°	46°	9 P. M.	41°	53°
12 M.	53°	50°	12 P. M.	39°	52°

Average temperature yesterday....50⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year....46⅛°

TRIAL AND FAILURE OF A FIRE-EXTINGUISHING APPARATUS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 5.—An exhibition by the Protective Fire Extinguishing Company, of their method of subduing fire, took place this afternoon in the City Hall Park here. There was a large concourse of people, representing the insurance and manufacturing interests of New-England, in attendance. A two-story building, forty feet by twenty feet, was fired at 2:20 P. M., and at 2:33 orders were given to extinguish it. Upon the first application of the carbonic acid gas the flames subsided, and the second charge seemed to have completely subdued it. But a very strong wind blowing soon dispersed the gas and rekindled the fire, which consumed the building.

LAKE DISASTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 5.—The tugs have not been able to go outside the pier to-day to render assistance to vessels ashore in the vicinity. A large three-masted vessel is reported ashore three miles east of here; her name is unknown. No assistance has been rendered to the schooner Osborne, ashore two miles east to-day, owing to the smoky weather and high wind. A propeller or steam-barge was heard whistling last night and this morning in the neighborhood of Mohawk Island, west of here. It is impossible for tugs to go out.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH—A MOVEMENT TO RELIEVE IRUN.

SANTANDER, Nov. 5.—The Republican Army of the North resumed operations against the Carlists on the 2d inst. The head-quarters have been removed to Cenicero.

Gen. Loma has embarked here with eight battalions of troops for the purpose of relieving Irun.

BAYONNE, Nov. 5.—The bombardment of Irun by the Carlists is thus far conducted on a small scale. Six Republicans have been killed and ten wounded. One hundred and fifty Carlists from Estella have surrendered to the Republicans. A force of national troops under Jovellar has defeated a band of Carlists at the town of Albocacer, Province of Valencia. Many of the insurgents were killed.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—The Government refuses to permit the publication of any intelligence touching military operations in the North.

EARLY RECOGNITION BY RUSSIA PROBABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—A dispatch to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin says it is reported in diplomatic circles in that city that the relations between the Czar and President Serrano have assumed a thoroughly cordial character, and it is expected that Russia will in a short time formally recognize the Republican Government of Spain.

TRANSPORTING TROOPS TO THE RELIEF OF IRUN.

SANTANDER, Nov. 5.—All the steamers embargoed by the Government have begun to transport troops to San Sebastian for the relief of Irun. Ten steamers are engaged in the work, and each will take about 1,000 men.

An official dispatch from Irun reports that the Carlists are suffering heavily.

DEFEAT OF CARLISTS AT TERUEL BY JOVELLAR.

MADRID, Nov. 5.—Gen. Jovellar has entered Teruel, the Carlists flying before him.

Large bodies of insurgents have offered to surrender at Maestrazzo.

The Carlists have thrown about 1,500 projectiles into Irun since the bombardment opened.

PAPAL PRETENSIONS.

OBJECTS OF THE FORTHCOMING ROMAN CATHOLIC CONGRESS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—The chief authorities of the Roman Catholic Church have decided to hold a great International Catholic Congress in London, with the object of maintaining the doctrine of Papal infallibility, reasserting the Pope's right to temporal as well as spiritual power, and proclaiming the bounden duty of all Christians to return to allegiance to Rome.

It is stated that this determination is the result of direct instructions from the Vatican, and some of the highest dignitaries of the Church will attend the Congress.

Archbishop Manning, in a speech at Westminster, admitted that the spiritual influence of the Pope had greatly increased since the loss of his temporalities. If arbitration was ever to supersede war, the Pope would be the only possible authorized arbitrator. The Catholic world, he added, was threatened with a controversy on all the decrees of the Ecumenical Council. There was undoubtedly approaching one of the mightiest contests the religious world had ever seen. Therefore it was necessary to fearlessly assert, through the free press of England, the Pope's rights and his pretensions to world-wide allegiance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CANDIDATE FOR PARLIAMENT FROM BIRKENHEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Mr. McIver, in his address accepting the nomination for member of Parliament from Birkenhead to succeed the late Mr. Laird, promises to support Mr. Disraeli, to carry out the principles of his predecessor, and to promote the annexation of Birkenhead to Liverpool.

Guy Fawkes Day is celebrated in the usual manner.

THE TWIN-STEAMER EXPERIMENT UNSUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, Nov. 6—5 A. M.—The twin steamer Castalia, after several unsatisfactory trial trips, has returned to the Thames. Important alterations are to be made in her engines, which it will take six weeks to complete.

GRAND MASTER OF THE IRISH MASONS.

DUBLIN, Nov. 5.—The Duke of Abercorn has been elected Grand Master of the Freemasons of Ireland.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE GOLD FIELDS—CROP PROSPECTS.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Advices from Cape Town of the 11th of October, at hand to-day, state that the gold fields were attracting more attention, large nuggets being found daily. The crops throughout the colony were in good condition. The rivers were swollen, causing delay in the transmission of the mails.

GERMANY.

COUNT VON ARNIM'S CASE.

BERLIN, Nov. 5.—Count Von Arnim, on Tuesday last, had an interview with the judge before whom the preliminary inquiry in his case has been conducted, and requested to be permitted to make a fresh deposition.

ITALY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR GARIBALDI STOPPED AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

ROME, Nov. 5.—At the request of Gen. Garibaldi the subscriptions for his relief have been suspended.

FRANCE.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—Gens. Palfrey, of Massachusetts, and Mowry, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Hitz, Consul General of Switzerland to New-York, have arrived in Paris.

THE STATE OF SIEGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, Nov. 5.—It is reported that the Government intends to raise the state of siege soon after the meeting of the Assembly.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

THE REBEL SQUADRON OFF BUENOS AYRES—NO NEWS OF THE LAND OPERATIONS.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 4.—Late advices from Buenos Ayres say that the rebel squadron had anchored off the city. There is no news of the engagement on land, which, at the time of the last dispatch, was hourly expected.

RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 5.—There is no additional war news from Buenos Ayres. Commercial telegrams report that no business is transacted in the city.

ENGLISH NOTES.

NEWS AND TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A DULL SPELL—FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS PROSPECTS—THEATRICAL GOSSIP—NEW PLAYS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

This is still a period of unusual dullness and suspense. The commerce of the country is stagnant, for there is little demand for exports, and no room for imports. Every trade is overstocked. For the last fortnight scarcely any business of any kind has been done in the city. Any one who goes there will find himself bustled and hustled as usual; there is all the customary parade of intense busy-ness; offices are open and clerks at their desks, but there is no real work going on beyond the minimum that is necessary in order just to keep things going. The railway world has not recovered from the bewilderment into which it was thrown by the rash resolve of the Midland to follow Mr. Gladstone's advice, and go in exclusively for the multitude. A greater blunder was never committed as an appeal to public favor, for the so-called concessions have been angrily rejected. The announcement of the new policy of the Midland sent railway shares down; a report that the policy was to be abandoned helped them up a little, and now a letter from the Secretary of the Midland, to contradict this rumor, has pulled them down once more. What frightens people is the flighty Directors, who have it in their power to make such a serious alteration in their manner of working their lines without the assent of shareholders; and the incident brings into painful prominence the helpless way in which the boards of the different railways are apparently drifting about without a chart or a compass.

The Bank of England did not raise its rate of discount this week, but it is expected that it will do so next week. If it does so, the effect will probably be wholesome in checking any tendency to rash speculation. At present the trade of the country, though dull in the extreme, is at least sound as far as it goes. Commerce is, as it were, lying on its oars, not launching out into dangerous waters; and no business is, in the end, perhaps preferable to bad business. If the commercial world is just now in a state of suspended animation, the political world is not less so. All the speeches that are made by the leading members of the opposition show that they have not only no programme, but not even any hope of contriving one, at least for the present; and the disciplined muteness of the Ministerialists equally demonstrates that they do not mean to open up any questions which are not forced upon them. It is on account of the dullness of all other things, I suppose, that ecclesiastical or theological controversy has become so brisk. This would seem to be attested by the fact that the *Times* thinks it worth while to allow several columns a day for such questions. The mysterious and incomprehensible Patriarch of Antioch seems to have been dropped for the present, but in his place we have a discussion on sacerdotalism. The clergymen go so far as to assert boldly that nobody can be saved without the intervention of a member of the clerical profession, and this is no doubt a very candid definition of sacerdotalism from his side of the question. Mr. Mill's essays on religion have fallen flat, which, at a time when theological matters are attracting so much attention, would appear to be a proof of the collapse of his reputation as a philosopher. On the other hand, an anonymous work called *Supernatural Religion*, the authorship of which has been attributed to a great many eminent persons, but has hitherto been preserved as a secret, has just reached a third edition. This work has been described by Mr. Matthew Arnold as leaving the reader, when he closes it, with the feeling that the Bible stands before him "like a fair tree all stripped, torn, and defaced," and utterly discredited as an authority.

All the theatres in London are now open, with the exception of the St. James, which opens to-night, and within a few days four new pieces have been produced. All this looks like genuine dramatic vitality, but a closer examination suggests less satisfactory reflections. The new pieces are, in fact, of the poorest kind. Mr. Byron, the most dexterous play-weight of our day, composed a piece called "Old Soldiers" a year or two since, which did very well at the Strand Theatre; and now he has composed "Old Sailors" as a companion to it. Mr. Byron's plan of play-writing is akin to the method of the cheap upholsterer. He keeps a good supply of stock incidents and witticisms always on hand, and works them together, as orders come in, on some old conventional framework. He has made a thorough study of the stage, knows by heart everything that has been done on it, and if anything has been done with success he thinks that very likely it will bear doing over again. If the process is mechanical, at least the result is tolerably safe. Managers like Mr. Byron because his pieces never miss fire, and though the fire may be a poor enough illumination in its way, still there it is. The players like him, too, because he is an adept in dramatic tailoring, and names them carefully for parts that suit their respective powers or fancies. At the Adelphi a dismal play, called "The Geneva Cross," trades on the old theme of two lovers who belong to antagonistic nationalities.

At the Holborn the manager has endeavored, like the old man with his ass, to satisfy everybody. He had no doubt heard that there were people who lamented the legitimate drama in five acts and blank verse, and he could not fail to observe that there were other people who thought much of scenery and decorations. So he resolved to combine both. He has accordingly produced an "original drama," of the old school, the plot of which certainly deserves that title, for it combines a plot against a race-horse of Charles the Second with a plot against the King himself. The literary part of the piece provides fine writing enough for everybody, and "sensational effects" are added. The latter consist of a live horse, a live pigeon, a real lantern, and a sham fire, with the usual amount of petroleum fumes. However, the result has not been exactly a success, for those who care about sensational effects are bored by the tall talk, while those who were attracted by the promise of good literature do not find what they came for, and are further irritated by the horse and pigeon, and the bad smell of the fire. The other pieces of the week, "Melusine," at the Holborn Amphitheatre, is an adaptation of a comic opera by Hervé. Similar adaptations of French pieces are now being performed at several other houses, but I suspect there will soon be a turn in the tide. The wonderful, but really deserved popularity of "La Fille de Madame Angot" has for the time rather turned the heads of managers on the subject of this class of plays; but the public are disappointed to find that other pieces of the kind do not at all correspond to that which first took their fancy. An ordinary opera bouffe in Paris is made tolerable by the admirable acting of the performers, but on the English stage there are few actors, and perhaps still fewer actresses, who have the necessary brightness and sprightliness for such parts. To-night the St. James opens with a new "comedy bouffe"—this is the bastard language of the bill—which, it seems, consists of a piece by Mr. Farnie, enlivened by snatches from some old music of M. Lecocq's. A conspicuous feature in the programe of the St. James is "a new stall smoking saloon," and a new "smoking conservatory." It would seem that one of the objects of going to the theatre nowadays is to smoke; yet a man might smoke more comfortably at home. A more hopeful aspect of the stage is that presented by the revival of "Hamlet" at the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving as the *Prince* and Miss Isabel Bateman as *Ophelia*, which is promised for Saturday next, and of the "Merchant of Venice," which is to be produced at the Prince of Wales at the end of the year. The latter house has hitherto devoted itself to the modern comedy of manners, in which the audience is supposed to see itself reflected on the stage. The "School for Scandal" introduced a change of dress, but otherwise the style of play remained much the same. Shakespeare at the Prince of Wales will, however, be an entirely novel and daring experiment, and hence the curiosity which it excites. Miss Robertson, the sister of the dramatist, will be *Portia*, and Mrs. Bancroft *Nerissa*.

J. H. F.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A TRIBUTE TO THE LATE JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS—THE POWERS OF THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS TO BE INCREASED.

A regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday, Mr. William E. Dodge presiding. The following-named gentlemen were proposed members of the Chamber, and on a ballot were unanimously elected: William E. Boorsem, George N. Curtis, Jeremiah Curtis, George F. Gantz, Joseph Goldmark, Adolph Hallgarten, Darwin R. James, William F. Kidder, George A. Merwin, Charles F. Sanborn, Frederick A. Schroeder, Woodruff Sutton, Frederick D. Tappen, George Thomas, William H. Wiley.

Mr. George Opdyke, on the part of the Executive Committee, recommended as delegates to the National Board of Trade the names of William E. Dodge, James S. T. Stranahan, Simeon B. Chittenden, and George Opdyke. The recommendation was adopted.

On the part of the committee appointed by the Chamber to prepare a report on the subject of the death of John Austin Stevens, the oldest member of the Chamber, Mr. Opdyke presented a lengthened report, reviewing the leading events in connection with the life of the deceased. The report set forth the fact that Mr. Stevens was the son of Gen. Stevens of Revolutionary fame, and that he filled various positions of commercial honor, until he became President of the Bank of Commerce. It continued as follows: When the Southern rebellion suddenly burst upon us the President of the United States promptly issued his proclamation asking for 75,000 volunteers. In that moment of alarm and indecision, this Chamber, true to its patriotic record, called a special meeting to pledge its best efforts to sustain the Government. At that meeting Mr. Stevens was as usual at his post of duty, and took an active and earnest part in the proceedings, the firm and patriotic tone of which aided greatly in stimulating and consolidating the loyalty of the North. It was at once seen that the war must entail prodigious outlays of money, of which this City must furnish a large share. The Secretary of the Treasury promptly made his appeal for financial aid to the banks of this and neighboring cities. The position of the Bank of Commerce of this City, as the largest, the strongest in credit and most conservative in action of all our banking institutions, rendered it necessary that its managers should take a leading part in deciding what response should be made to the application of the Government. Accordingly Mr. Stevens, its President, was made Chairman of the Committee of the Banks of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, which assembled here in August, 1861, to consider and act upon the application of the Government for a loan of $50,000,000. Fortunately for our country and its financial strength, Mr. Stevens proved to be the right man in the right place at that critical moment. His courage, wisdom, and patriotism were equal to the occasion. He strongly advocated the taking of the loan, as he did two subsequent loans of equal amount. In this patriotic action he was strongly sustained by all the Directors of that leading bank, including its Cashier, Mr. Vail, and also by his associates on the committee. It is not too much to say that this prompt, bold, and sagacious action of the banks, in which Mr. Stevens was admitted to be the leading spirit, was a master stroke of financial policy, which preserved the credit of the Government and aided greatly in preserving the Union. In all relations of life Mr. Stevens manifested the best type of true manhood, and he possessed that best of all gifts, religious faith and practice.

The report was adopted and an engrossed copy was directed to be sent to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Schwab proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce have heard with sincere sorrow of the death of Mr. Leopold Bierwirth, an event by which they have lost one of their oldest and most active members, whose memory will be dear to all who have had the pleasure of knowing him during his long and honorable career as a merchant of this City, as a man of the purest character, of the most elevated purposes, of a penetrating and enlightened mind, and of untiring devotion to the interests of his fellow-men.

Resolved, That the records of this Chamber bear abundant testimony to his lively interest in all good works prosecuted by this body; and that his reports on questions submitted to him, such as on the exemption of private property from capture at sea, on matters of emigration, and kindred subjects, will forever testify to the valuable services he has rendered to his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That the warmest sympathies of the Chamber are hereby tendered to his family in their bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Chamber, and published; and that an engrossed copy, duly authenticated, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Opdyke and the Chairman supported the sentiments expressed in the resolutions, and on motion they were adopted.

Mr. Ambrose Snow moved "That in behalf of this port the Chamber of Commerce does respectfully ask the Light-house Department to cause the iron buoys of the harbor to be retained in their positions during the coming Winter." It was referred to the Harbor Committee with power.

Mr. Snow also moved the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, This Chamber is informed by the Pilot and Harbor Commissioners that the present power of said Commissioners is inadequate to prevent daily depredation upon the waters of this harbor, therefore

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this Chamber to investigate the matter and report to this Chamber at its next meeting, such suggestions as seem best relative to legislation, with a view to a more perfect protection of the great interests.

The resolution was adopted, and a committee was appointed, consisting of John D. Jones, George Opdyke, and A. A. Low.

Mr. John F. Henry moved that a committee be appointed to attend the meeting of the National Cheap Transportation Association to be held at Richmond, Va., next December. The committee appointed consisted of John F. Henry, E. R. Durkee, George Opdyke, J. S. T. Stranahan, and William H. Fogg.

Mr. W. E. Dodge, Jr., directed attention to the recent address of Mr. Bonamy Price, of Oxford, before the Chamber on the subject of finance, and as the matter elicited much favorable comment he thought it would be well if the Chamber afforded him an opportunity of speaking at greater length on the subject. He therefore moved that he be invited to deliver a public address on the subject at such time as will suit his convenience. The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILROAD.

A meeting of the bondholders of the Montclair Railway was held yesterday afternoon at No. 111 Liberty street, pursuant to the adjournment of the previous meeting of Oct. 6. Mr. Smith Ely presided, and Mr. William McDowell was chosen Secretary. Mr. William B. Leonard opened the meeting by saying that the committee appointed by the bondholders urged the adoption of their report, which recommended the foreclosure of the first mortgage bonds, and which, when presented on Oct. 6, was ordered to be printed and distributed. At that time a delay of thirty days had been asked for in the interests of equity and harmony, as it was thought that within that time a proposition would be made which would be acceptable to all parties concerned. That proposition had been made, and would be presented to this meeting, but the committee considered it impracticable, and could not recommend its adoption. Mr. C. N. Jordan read and explained in detail the proposition referred to by Mr. Leonard. Its salient feature was the issuing of bonds for the new loan of $2,500,000. These bonds were to be exchanged for the first-mortgage bonds, bond for bond, and the surplus was to be devoted to completing and equipping the road. It was claimed by Mr. Jordan that this plan was in the interest of the first-mortgage bondholders, as it would give them absolute control of the road. But William E. Guest was supported by the general opinion in thinking that it would be impossible to raise any money on the new loan. Mr. Jordan's proposition was therefore rejected. The question was then on the adoption of the report presented by Mr. Leonard on behalf of the committee. A motion to lay it on the table was emphatically negatived, and several amendments to it and substitutes for it were considered and rejected. The report as a whole was finally adopted, and Messrs. Abram S. Hewitt and Marcus L. Ward, the Trustees of the road, were appointed to act for the first-mortgage bondholders at the foreclosure sale. They are moreover to appoint an Advisory Committee, consisting of not more than five bondholders, with whom they may consult from time to time, and they are also to draw up a suitable agreement, embodying the conclusions of Mr. Leonard's report in brief form, which is to be signed by the bondholders.

The meeting then adjourned, [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE BILL OF FREDERICK JOCHS FOR WORK ON ARMORIES—MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S LAST APPOINTMENT—A NEW EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

The Board of Aldermen transacted a large amount of business yesterday. After Mr. Vance had been called to the chair a petition was received from Col. Ward B. Burnett, of the First Regiment of New-York Volunteers, requesting the privilege of placing a large picture of the presentation of colors to the organization in the Governor's Room. The matter was referred to a committee.

The Committee on Lands and Places submitted a report upon the old bill of Frederick Jochs for work done on the Centre Market and other armories, amounting to about $12,000. The report recited that the work had been done well and economically, previous to the passage of the Consolidation bill, which deprived the board of the power of auditing claims, and that payment of the bill was disputed on account of some irregularity, for which Mr. Jochs was not responsible. A resolution accompanied the report requesting the Controller to pay the claimant a fair and equitable amount for the labor and materials he had furnished.

Mr. McCafferty, the Chairman of the committee, said he signed the report, but if the preamble was retained he would withdraw his name from it.

Mr. Van Schaick remarked that he regarded the report as very disrespectful to the board, especially in view of the conduct of the claimant on a former occasion, and he moved that it be laid over. The resolution was not seconded.

Mr. Gilon did not like to see any gentleman in that board opposing the bill of a poor man to whom the money he claimed was justly due.

Mr. Van Schaick replied that he had voted against the bill for reasons presented in the report of a previous committee.

Mr. Koch reminded the board that the bill was due some years, and that it ought to be paid, as it was an honest one.

Mr. McCafferty moved to strike out the preamble, and Mr. Van Schaick consented to vote for the accompanying resolution on that condition.

Mr. Flanagan admitted that Mr. Jochs may have used indecorous language at a previous meeting after his claim had been repeatedly laid over, but he was then excited owing to embarrassments from the non-payment of his bill. He had purchased lumber for the armories, and had paid for the work. At last he found himself a bankrupt, while the City owed him a large amount.

The preamble was then stricken out by a vote of 8 to 6, and the resolution was adopted.

A resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $2,500 to repair and refurnish the Governor's room was referred back, on motion of Mr. Van Schaick, to the Committee on Arts and Sciences, with a view to have the chamber so altered as to accommodate the new Aldermen elect. It is considered likely that the room now occupied by the Assistant Aldermen will be used for the purpose.

At this point the Chairman announced a communication from the Mayor, nominating Mr. William H. Stiner as Excise Commissioner, in place of Mr. John R. Voorhis, who was appointed Commissioner of Police. No debate followed, the members apparently expecting the announcement. The nomination was then confirmed by a vote of 13 to 1—Mr. Flanagan voting in the negative.

The board then disposed of some unimportant papers, after which they adjourned until Thursday next, when they will take up the estimates for 1875, which were previously approved by the Board of Apportionment. No provision has been made in the budget for the salaries of the Aldermen as "Supervisors," but it is said that they intend to insert a sufficient amount for the purpose, and that the Board of Apportionment will consider the questions involved before the final passage of the estimates.

THE POLITICAL MURDER.

Ex-Senator O'Brien, Mr. William H. Borst, and Mr. Michael J. Costelloe called on Superintendent Walling, at Police Head-quarters, yesterday morning, and informed him that as they understood Coroner Woltman had issued warrants for their arrest, in connection with the shooting of John McKenna, they desired to surrender themselves. By order of Superintendent Walling, Detective Warlow accompanied them to the Coroner's office, where Mr. John Toal, Clerk to the Board of Coroners, admitted them to bail in the sum of $1,000 each. Mr. Sheridan Shook became bail for Ex-Senator O'Brien, and Mr. James McGovern gave bonds for the appearance of Borst and Costelloe. Coroner Croker, whom it is alleged shot McKenna, has not yet been arrested, although a warrant for his apprehension has been issued and is in the hands of the Police. The inquest in the case will be held at the Coroner's office, Mulberry and Houston streets, on Monday next.

THE LAST OF A GANG OF HIGHWAY ROBBERS DISPOSED OF.

Cornelius Richardson, a colored rheumatic, was placed on trial for highway robbery in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. The prisoner was the third of a gang of negro desperadoes tried for the same offense, two of whom—John Campbell and Moses Dedman—have already been sent to State Prison. The circumstances of the case are as follows: On the morning of the 11th inst. Francis McNabb, a tailor, of No. 3 Vandam street, was passing along Thompson street on his way home, when he was attacked by four negroes, who rushed out of the court-yard known in the locality as "Africa," situated in the rear of No. 57 Thompson street. Richardson, as alleged, seized McNabb and pinioned him, while the other desperadoes attempted to rob him. The gang did not find McNabb's money, and the only plunder they obtained was a pocket-knife worth fifty cents and a pair of sleeve-buttons. The negroes assaulted and kicked McNabb, and attempted to choke him, and then ran off, but were subsequently arrested. The complainant could not identify Richardson as his assailant, but several negroes testified that he was one of the parties who assaulted and attempted to rob Mr. McNabb. The defense attempted to prove an alibi, but under the severe cross-examination of District Attorney Nolan the witnesses broke down in their statements. The jury found the prisoner guilty of an assault with intent to rob, and he was sent to State Prison for five years.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon at No. 93 Nassau street, Col. Church, the President, in the chair. The report of the Treasurer was read, showing the receipts to have been $6,992 14; disbursements, $2,900 43. On motion of Col. Wingate, the action of the statistical officer in disallowing the score of Private Irwin, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, in the "Gatling" match, at the Fall meeting, was sustained. The Gatling gun was, therefore, awarded to the team of the Twelfth Regiment, which will hold it until the next annual meeting, when it will again be contested, according to the terms of the match, which specify that it must be won twice by a team from the same regiment in order to obtain absolute possession. A resolution, emanating from Col. Gildersleeve, was adopted, disallowing the protest made by Mr. Yale against the score of Lieut. Fulton in the sixth competition for the Remington diamond badge. The question of what constitutes a breech-loading gun was discussed at length, and finally laid over until the next meeting. On motion of Col. Wingate the chairman appointed a committee, consisting of Col. Wingate and Gen. McMahon to decide upon what days the range should be at the disposal of the National Guard, and to entertain applications for that purpose. After some routine business, the meeting adjourned until Friday, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock.

A SILVER-SPOON THIEF.

Joseph Warren was arraigned before Justice Flammer at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday by Officer King, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, charged with grand larceny. The complainant against Warren was Mr. Alexander Holland, of No. 52 East Twenty-fifth street, from whose house it is alleged the prisoner stole six silver spoons, worth $28. It appears that Mr. Holland had a cook who was desirous of leaving, and who put an advertisement in the papers for another situation. On Friday last the prisoner called at the house and half agreed to engage the cook, but said he would call the next day with his wife, who had something to say in the matter. He called the following day and said his wife would arrive shortly. He was shown into the parlor to await her coming. He was alone in the room and in a few minutes rang the bell, and, saying he would go and meet his wife and then return, left. The spoons, which were in a safe in the room, were missed soon afterward. The same cook went to a house in Fifth avenue the following Monday, and inserted another advertisement in a morning paper. The prisoner called on her, and being at once recognized was arrested. It is said that there are several other similar charges against him. As the spoons were proved to be worth only $24, Warren was held on a charge of petit larceny.

RIVAL OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

In last January a society of German ladies was formed on the west side of the City, known as the New-York Ladies' Sick Relief Association, and Dorothy Grumminger elected President thereof. The society needing funds, the President set on foot an expedient for raising them by a Sunday charitable festival, to which the patrons were admitted by ticket, and from which funds were derived for the benefit of the society. Subsequently some malcontents of the society got together and elected as President Dorothy Eike, and claimed the right to depose the original President on the ground of irregularities in having violated Sunday in holding the charitable festival. The newly elected President brought suit in the Marine Court to compel the books, &c., of the society to be transferred to her; but it appearing that the first President had been regularly elected, Judge Spalding dismissed the suit against her. The claimant for the presidency then got a temporary injunction against her rival in office, with an order to show cause why the latter should not be perpetually enjoined from exercising the office of President. This order was made returnable before a Supreme Court Judge, sitting in Chambers. Yesterday, Mr. C. C. Egan appeared on behalf of the President *de facto*. Argument on the motion was adjourned until Monday, however, owing to the absence of Dudley Field, Jr., who was to represent the plaintiff. It is claimed on behalf of the defendant that those who now complain of her alleged irregularity in holding a Sunday festival took part in it themselves, without their offering either protest or objection.

FUNERAL OF SCHOOL INSPECTOR JAMES KELLY.

THE SERVICES AT ALL SOULS' CHURCH—DR. BELLOWS' TRIBUTE TO THE DECEASED.

The funeral services of the late James Kelly, Inspector of Schools in the Third District, were held yesterday morning at All Souls' Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street. Prior to the public services, the friends of the deceased gathered at his late residence, No. 309 West Nineteenth street, and after the reading of a psalm by Rev. Dr. Chapin, they went in procession to the church. Except the seats which had been reserved for them, the building was already well filled. Among those present were most of the members of the Board of Education and many School Inspectors and Trustees, also Mayor Havemeyer, Ex-Judge Nelson J. Waterbury, Judge C. P. Daly, Mr. James W. Gerard, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan, and Mr. Edward Donnelly. The rear gallery was occupied by children from the public schools. Appropriate music was rendered by a quartet selected from the leading churches of this City and Brooklyn. The floral decorations were profuse, and were wrought into various emblematic devices, such as wreaths, crosses, crowns, and circles. Among the flowers was a large bank of white roses, upon which was wrought in flowers of deeper color the words, "Boys' Grammar School No. 9." The pall-bearers, who preceded the coffin as it was borne into the church, were Mr. Henry Kiddle, City Superintendent of Schools; Mr. John Davenport, Auditor of the Board of Education; Alderman S. B. H. Vance; Mr. Hosea B. Perkins; Mr. William Dowd, President of the Bank of North America; Mr. Charles Buckhalter; Mr. John Castree, President of the Bank of New-York, and Mr. Charles Spear. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Bellows. They consisted of the reading of selected texts of Scripture, prayer, and the address. In beginning the latter, Dr. Bellows said that for over a quarter of a century he had seen the countenance of the deceased at evening services. Knowing him to be a member of the Roman Catholic Church, he had wondered that he should attend so regularly a church so far separated in doctrine from his own. His connection with the church was a purely spiritual one. Often religious interests are determined by social ties or other circumstances. But Mr. Kelly attended that church simply because its services satisfied his spiritual nature. He could not but feel that the doctrine that helped to a good life was acceptable to God, and so he felt that it would be a sin against the Holy Ghost to deny the truth he found there. He had no reason to think that Mr. Kelly was not a Roman Catholic at his death, but he was satisfied to know his life had produced the fruits of righteousness. Dr. Bellows then referred to Mr. Kelly's self-devotion to the public service, and closed with an eloquent appeal to the assembled children to emulate his example. At the close of the services the body was viewed by the friends, and was then taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

A MAN'S ARM FOUND IN A SALOON.

Yesterday the left arm from the elbow down of a man was found in the closet of a basement lager beer saloon at No. 199 Prince street, by the bar-tender, Charles Liemann. The arm had some flesh on it, and looked as if it had lain where it was found for about two months. The hand protruded from a large rat-hole which led to a cellar. The limb was sent to Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, by the proprietor of the saloon, William Heicht. The Captain made every search, but could find no traces of the body belonging to the arm. He learned, however, that the present proprietor only moved into the saloon six weeks ago, and the closet in question was not opened until yesterday. The previous occupants of the premises were engaged in the business of sausage manufacturing. The arm was sent to the Morgue.

A VERDICT AGAINST A CONVICT AND HIS BONDSMEN.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Shipman, in the suit of the United States against Benoni Howard, who is now in States Prison for counterfeiting United States Internal Revenue stamps, and his surety, Elias Howard, to recover $21,000 on a bond given by the former to secure the payment of a quantity of revenue stamps, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount of the bond, with interest, amounting in all to $26,000. In the case of S. L. Kennedy, who had become surety for the same party in the sum of $10,300, on another bond, an inquest was taken, and the jury awarded the full amount in favor of the United States.

A POLICEMAN ACQUITTED OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Arthur Hogan, a member of the Metropolitan Police force, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday before Judge Barrett and a jury, on the charge of having committed a felonious assault on an Italian in Baxter street. The story of the Italian was that the officer had severely clubbed him without cause. The story of the officer, corroborated by other testimony, was that he had arrested the complainant, and the latter, aided by a number of his friends, was attempting to effect his escape by force and violence against the officer, thus compelling the latter to use his club in self-defense, which he did. The jury acquitted him without leaving their seats.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. POLHAMUS & JACKSON.

On Wednesday last in the case of the United States against Messrs. Polhamus & Jackson, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Shipman, Assistant United States District Attorney Tremain moved that the verdict of the jury be set aside and a new trial granted. This suit was brought by the United States to recover $500,000 which were lost by Major J. L. Hodge in speculating in stocks and gold in Wall street, on the ground that the money belonged to the Government, and that the defendants, through whom he operated, were aware of the fact. The case, which was reported in THE TIMES, was tried a few days ago and the jury found a verdict for the defendants. Yesterday Judge Shipman decided that the motion should be heard and determined on a case, or on a case and exceptions, and allowed the plaintiffs thirty days to prepare their case.

THE NEW EXCISE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. William H. Stiner, who is to succeed Mr. John R. Voorhis, now a member of the Police Board, as Excise Commissioner, is about forty years of age. He is a reporter of a morning paper, and represented that paper during the war as correspondent. After peace had been proclaimed, Mr. Stiner waged a long and vigorous battle for office, and he was generally successful. He has held many positions in the Internal Revenue Bureau, and was an attaché of one of the collectors' offices in this City. He subsequently became the Secretary of Sanborn, whose frauds were investigated some time ago in Washington, and now he strangely turns up as Excise Commissioner, having been nominated by Mayor Havemeyer, and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Henry P. Autes, a confidential clerk in the employment of Oliver H. P. Archer, was yesterday held in $2,000 bail by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of embezzlement. Autes was discharged last March, and a thorough examination of the books revealed several discrepancies. Mr. Archer is the Ex-Vice President of the Erie Railroad. Among other discrepancies discovered was a bill for $256, due by the firm of W. S. Mills & Co. to the Erie Railroad. It was found that Autes had collected the amount from the firm, but failed to pay it over. He was arrested on Wednesday at No. 460 West Twenty-fourth street by Officer Horbelt.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL DETERMINED TO PROTECT THE MAILS.

Postmaster General Jewell has addressed a communication to Mr. Thomas L. James, Postmaster of this City, asking information concerning the progress of the criminal suit pending in the United States Circuit Court against Moses Chamberlain, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for sending scurrilous postal cards through the mails to Mr. Aaron Von Valkenberg, of this City. It is understood that Mr. Jewell has stated it to be his intention to exert every effort to prevent the abuse of the postal facilities of the country, and to use all the means in his power to bring the offenders to justice. The case in question will be tried at the next term of the court.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Board of Managers was held yesterpay, B. W. Floyd in the chair. The following gentlemen were appointed the Complaint Committee for the month: John G. Dale, Charles Spear, and J. A. Bostwick. Mr. Simon Merawith, who was suspended a short time ago, was readmitted to the privileges of the floor. The following applications for membership were approved: Joseph Adams, Albert A. Bogert, M. D. Carrington, P. W. Casler, S. B. Crist, Frederick Fisher, W. L. Gerrish, B. Kaufmann, B. Kupper, W. T. Scheide, John S. Scott, Samuel B. Tisdale, C. B. Tuller.

THE SAFE BURGLARY.

THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS CONTINUED.

TELEGRAMS ADMITTED IN EVIDENCE—IDENTIFICATION OF HARRINGTON'S SIGNATURE—ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY AGAINST THE ACCUSED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The trial of Harrington, Williams, and Whitley, the alleged safe burglars, was resumed in the Criminal Court to-day. Mr. Davidge desired to call attention to some of the telegrams admitted yesterday. A number of them were written by third parties, and it was the understanding of the counsel for the defense that such telegrams, containing declarations of third parties, should not be admitted unless a connection should be shown between the declarations and the parties to this contest. He had, however, since learned that they were to be admitted at all events, and he would now ask the court if such declarations were to be admitted; was that the ruling of the court?

Mr. Hill explained the position of the Government counsel, saying that they proposed to admit them, and then connect them by argument.

Judge Humphreys said he should rule as he had often done before, that this evidence is competent to be admitted, and if the chain of evidence did not connect the declarations with the parties to this contest, then it would go for naught, and the jury would be instructed not to consider it as any part of the case. The Judge said the proposition of the prosecution is to connect these parties with the declaration, and we cannot tell whether it is done or not until the evidence is submitted. If it does not, then the court will instruct the jury in the matter so as to properly protect the defense.

Messrs. Riddle and Hill both declared they expected to introduce further evidence to connect the parties writing these telegrams, J. M. F. Cunz and Shailer, to the parties now on trial.

George M. Hubbard sworn—Resides in New-Haven, Conn.; has charge of the office of the Franklin Telegraph Company in New-York, with an office at the Grand Central Hotel; has charge of the delivery of telegrams in a certain district of New-York, and No. 56 Bleecker street is in that district; has with him a copy of a telegram sent by Hayes to Whitley in April last, but is instructed by the President of his company to say all the dispatches in their office are considered confidential.

The court instructed the witness that an order from this court to bring into court any telegrams or copies of telegrams was a sufficient protection for producing such documents. The telegram was accordingly produced as delivered to Whitley, and read as follows:

APRIL 7.

No one here. What shall I do?

Charles White, sworn—Is a paying teller in the Bank of Washington in this city. Harrington deposits with this bank, and witness is acquainted with his handwriting and signature.

Two papers were produced, and witness identified one of them, which is as follows:

APRIL 2, 1874.

To A. B. Williams, New-York:

Do you think Smith is in New-York? Expect telegram from me to-night. HARRINGTON.

Witness could not say the other paper was in Harrington's handwriting. Witness is acquainted with the handwriting of A. B. Williams, and identified three telegrams as in his handwriting, as follows:

APRIL 20.

To R. Harrington, Washington:

Smith dodging; hard to get; will try again to-morrow.

APRIL 21.

To Harrington, Washington:

Smith is not in the City. I return to-night.

Leonard Whitney was recalled. Witness was shown a repeated copy of a message which had passed through his office; the original was handed to the sender.

By Mr. Riddle—Who was the sender?

Witness—Mr. Harrington.

Mr. Riddle—How came you to hand it to Harrington?

Witness—Harrington called for the telegrams which he had sent from this office, and they were furnished him on the 29th September. When the telegrams were returned the original of this message was missing. I had a schedule of them, and found this one missing. Mr. A. B. Williams and Mr. Harrington called at the office to examine the dispatches, and witness was present. After Williams and Harrington had left the office, witness counted up the messages and found the original of this one missing, and had not seen it since.

Mr. Harrington asked permission to question witness.

Witness remembered the day on which Harrington called at the office and asked for his dispatches. Witness directed his clerk to pick out such dispatches, and when they were selected witness examined them. Witness and his book-keeper were present when Harrington and Williams called at the office to examine the dispatches.

Q.—Could either Mr. Harrington or Mr. Williams, do you think, have taken away one of those dispatches without the knowledge of yourself or your book-keeper?

Mr. Riddle objected and the question was changed. Witness explained that the dispatches were handed simply to Harrington, and he after examining them handed them to Williams, who laid them over on a table or desk.

By Harrington's counsel—Q.—Was Mr. Harrington ever notified that one of these dispatches was missing? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Shailer (recalled) explained some of the modes of copying and identifying dispatches in the New-York office.

Mr. Riddle presented and read the order of Harrington directing that bail be taken in the case of Benton. The document was in Harrington's handwriting, and was signed "Richard Harrington, Assistant District Attorney of Washington, D. C.," and was dated Aug. 21, 1874.

Judge Wylie sworn—Witness was in Washington Aug. 21 and 22 last. Called at the office of Harrington in the forenoon of the 22d. Saw Judge Fisher, but did not find Harrington, and made inquiries for him, as he wished to transact some business with him. Went to Harrington's house and inquired for him, and learned he was in the city, but down town somewhere. Witness was quite anxious to see Harrington, and had been for several days.

Deputy Marshal Phillips sworn—Was present when bail was offered for Benton. Called at the office and went with Judge Fisher to Harrington's house. Was introduced to Mr. Somerville; also saw the party who proposed to go bail. Harrington showed witness the order of Judge Olin for taking bail, and witness asked Judge Fisher if he was satisfied with the amount of bail. Harrington told witness Judge Olin's order had been procured that day from Judge Olin, at his house, about eight miles distant, in Montgomery County. The bail was accepted, and witness wrote out an order for Benton's release.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davidge:

"Is it not the practice of Judge Fisher and Mr. Harrington to go out of their way and take bail in this manner?"

Witness—"No, Sir; not to my knowledge."

R. J. Meigs, Jr., sworn—Is Deputy Clerk of the court. Was present when Benton was released, and took the recognizances of the bondsmen. Thinks it is unusual to take bail in this manner out of the court.

Michael Hayes recalled—Witness was in jail when Benton was there, and a few days previous to Benton's release, which took place Aug. 21, Benton made a statement to witness.

The defense objected to any such statement being repeated. Mr. Riddle said the Government had submitted a proposition to Benton to release him on a small amount of bail if he would make a statement of the affair. Benton had this proposition under consideration when counsel were called away to the West a few days previous to the assembling of the Grand Jury. Benton had not been released from jail, as he had anticipated, and he stated to this witness, who was then in jail, that unless he was released very soon he would accept of the proposition of the Government and turn State's evidence; and they proposed to show that shortly after this threat Benton was released. They now desired to prove that this conversation took place. The court at this stage of the proceedings took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The Judge decided the testimony sought to be introduced by the witness Hayes concerning the statement of Benton in jail was not admissible.

Mr. Riddle submitted a letter written by Harrington, dated Aug. 15, stating the grounds on which Benton was released, addressed to Mr. Riddle in North Conway, N. H., when a telegram would have reached in an hour and a half.

Dr. J. E. Dexter sworn, testified: Is acquainted with Mr. Colby. Colby left here on Monday for the Windsor House, New-York. Witness understood Colby was to go from New-York to St. Louis, and from there to San Francisco, Cal., from whence he would sail for China. Witness gave Colby's address to Mr. Riddle last night.

Mr. Riddle submitted a dispatch, which he said was forwarded to the Windsor House last night for Colby, directing him to appear before the court. He also submitted a reply which had been received informing him that Colby had left the Windsor House, and that the first dispatch was not delivered.

Mr. Davidge inquired why this evidence was introduced.

Mr. Riddle said he was directed by the court to produce Colby or account for his absence. They desired Mr. Colby's presence to show where the affidavits of Benton and Hayes were, as they had been unable to produce them.

Mr. Davidge said it was well known who drew up those affidavits. The counsel for the prosecution knew very well Mr. Somerville drew them up, and he was one of the witnesses certified to the court by the Grand Jury, and it was the duty of the counsel to have Mr. Somerville in court as a witness. Mr. Davidge intimated that Somerville was withheld as a witness by the prosecution so as to compel the defense to bring him into court, and then the prosecution intended to attempt the impeachment of Somerville, who was one of the witnesses to the facts on which the Grand Jury presented this indictment. Mr. Davidge read from authority to show that it was the duty of the court to summon Somerville, inasmuch as the prosecution had failed to do so.

Judge Humphreys said he had heard the authority which had been submitted, and he liked to follow precedents, but he could not see that any harm would accrue from a neglect of the prosecution to call Somerville, as the defense had the privilege of bringing him here if they desired to use him. He would decline to summon Somerville, as suggested by the counsel for the defense.

Whitney, recalled, was asked for the schedule which he prepared of telegrams submitted to Harrington and Williams.

Witness replied that he had placed it in the possession of King, the book-keeper.

James H. King sworn—Is a book-keeper for the Western Union Telegraph Company. Was present when Harrington and Williams called at the office to examine the telegrams. Witness produced the schedule and explained the method which was pursued in allowing Harrington and Williams to examine the dispatches at that time. Witness discovered one of the dispatches was missing within an hour after Harrington and Williams had left the office. The following is the telegram alleged to have been abstracted while Harrington and Williams were examining the dispatches at the office:

[From Harrington, in Washington, to A. B. Williams, in New-York.]

APRIL 21.

Come home to-night. Ask N. to come with you. Keep our friends on the lookout for Smith. Answer.

Mr. Whitney was recalled, and explained the schedule, and said it was made from the original entries in the books of the office, and then the dispatches were hunted up by the use of the schedule.

Mr. Riddle submitted the original joint resolution of Congress, authorizing the investigation of the affairs of the District of Columbia.

J. W. Cunz sworn—Is employed in the office of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department. Is acquainted with I. C. Nettleship and his method of doing business with the department. Witness has sometimes written letters for Nettleship at his request, but does not know if others have done so or not. Nettleship is a poor writer. In the absence of Whitley, Nettleship had charge of the division, and witness and the other clerks were subordinates of both of them. Shailer was not more intimate with Nettleship than was witness, and did not go about with him more than witness did.

Charles C. Ivey sworn—Is a resident of this city. Is employed at the Bank of Washington, and is acquainted with A. B. Williams. Recollects the night of the burglary. About the 17th of May witness was standing at St. Marc Hotel, when a carriage drove up, and Williams got out and went into the office and spoke to the clerk; came out again and got into the carriage and drove toward Sixth street. There was another man in the carriage. Recollects having a conversation with Officer Arnold a few days afterward concerning the matter.

At this point Judge Olin, who had been sent for early in the day, appeared in court, and was called to the stand and sworn. He said Harrington and Somerville called at the house of witness, in Montgomery County, to arrange about procuring bail for Benton. Witness recollected that Somerville suggested $1,500 was sufficient bail, and Harrington thought $2,500 ought to be exacted. Witness finally said that $2,000 would be sufficient, if the security was good. Somerville brought a letter of introduction from an old friend of witness, who understood that the reason why they came to him was that none of the other Judges were in town. Witness declines to act in such cases when the other Judges are in the city.

Officer Arnold sworn—Is a member of the Metropolitan Police force; his beat includes the Baltimore and Potomac Depot on Sixth street. One evening in May, about 8 or 9 o'clock, saw a carriage turn into Sixth street from the avenue and stop at a house opposite the depot; saw a gentleman get out and come over to the depot, and witness walked over and saw Williams, who inquired what time the train left. Williams walked back and forth before the depot until the bell struck for the train to start, when he ran over to the carriage, and witness heard the carriage door slam, and Williams and another gentleman rushed over to the depot and through to the train, where the gentleman with Williams disappeared. Witness and Officer Lewis were attracted by this action, and walked down by the cars to see whether they could discover the man with Williams. The night was dark; it had been a rainy week.

Officer Lewis was sworn, and gave testimony similar to the above.

Gustav Zirruth, recalled, said he had received several letters from William Guild during his travels after the burglary took place. Two or three letters were shown to witness, who identified them as the letters which he had received from Guild.

Mr. Riddle said they were introduced to corroborate the previous testimony of the witness.

Mr. Davidge objected to their admission, and the court sustained the objection.

Mr. Riddle said that at the outset of this case he had stated he would prove H. C. Whitley had engaged the man Williams or Bliss, alias George E. Miles, to commit this burglary. He would now submit evidence to show Miles was convicted of arson and burglary and sentenced to Auburn Prison for ten years, and that he was pardoned out at the solicitation of Hiram C. Whitley, and for that reason this man Miles was under obligations to Whitley, and did therefore commit this burglary at the request and engagement of Whitley to discharge that obligation. He would now submit documentary evidence to show the conviction and pardon of Miles.

The Judge thought that the documentary evidence might be authenticated by witnesses, and it would be better to do so; as it was so near the hour of adjournment he would allow counsel till morning to consider the matter, and if they did not by that time come prepared with something stronger to sustain their position, or to abandon it, the court would decline to admit it.

Mr. Davidge objected to the proof of authenticity of the documents, and read from the act of Congress to show what constitutes proof in such cases.

The court decided the papers were properly authenticated.

Bullard was recalled, and identified the Owen House register, and said that, from the book, it appeared Nettleship came on the 6th of April and went away on the 11th; came again on the 13th, and went away on the evening of the 22d.

The Judge told the jury that he proposed to allow them to visit their homes to-night, and remain till morning. If they go to their homes directly, and remain there till 10 o'clock in the morning, and not allow any one to approach them on any kind of business, no injury would come to their deliberations. He thought they were entitled to go to their families to-night, and if they would obey his instructions no harm would ensue.

The court then adjourned.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY JUDGE BLATCHFORD.

AN EXTRADITION QUESTION SETTLED—HERMANN THOMAS AND JOSEF SCHWICK TO BE RETURNED TO GERMANY FOR TRIAL.

Yesterday Judge Blatchford, of the United States Circuit Court, gave a decision in the matter of the extradition of Hermann Thomas. It will be remembered by the readers of THE TIMES that Thomas was arrested on the 2d of September last, under a warrant issued by United States Commissioner White, on the complaint of Mr. August Feigel, the Vice Consul General of the German Empire. Thomas was charged with having committed the crimes of forgery and the utterance of forged papers in the City of Nuremberg, within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Bavaria and of the Empire of Germany. On the 8th of September the usual mandate was issued from the State Department at Washington, and on the 17th of the same month the discharge of the prisoner was asked for by his counsel, which was denied by the Commissioner. A writ of habeas corpus and a writ of certiorari were issued on the next day, both returnable before Judge Blatchford, and the prisoner was brought before him. The case was argued by Ex-Gov. Salomon in behalf of the German Government, and Mr. Charles W. Brooke for the prisoner. The following are the principal points of the decision: The first ground urged by the defense was that prior to the issuing of the warrant by the Commissioner no mandate had been issued or authority been given by the Government of the United States, on the application of the foreign Government, for the entertaining of the complaint by the Commissioner, or for the issuing of the warrant by him. In answer to this objection, after quoting numerous precedents in similar cases, Judge Blatchford said: I have thus adverted to all the reported decisions on the point in issue for the purpose of showing to what extent they uphold the necessity of a prior mandate, and what is the extent of the authority for the practice which has been held to be the law of this circuit, and which has been followed therein since the decision of Mr. Justice Nelson in the case of Kamé. Without recapitulating the grounds taken in the various opinions referred to, as reasons for holding that a prior mandate is not made a prerequisite, by any treaty or any act of Congress, to the issuing by a Magistrate of a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive whose extradition is sought, I am prepared to say that, so far as my own action is concerned, it is not for the purposes of the present case, or of future like cases, to be regarded as the law that the issuing of an executive mandate in a case of extradition is a prerequisite to the entertaining of proceedings, and the issuing of a warrant of arrest by a Magistrate. I am further authorized to say that I have consulted with the Circuit Judge (Judge Woodruff) on the subject, and submitted these views to him, and he concurs in them, as an expression also of his own views. It is further contended, on the part of Thomas, that the convention with Bavaria was abrogated by the absorption of Bavaria into the German Empire. An examination of the provisions of the Constitution of the German Empire does not disclose anything which indicates that then existing treaties between the several States composing the confederation called the German Empire and foreign countries were annulled, or to be considered as abrogated. Indeed, it is difficult to see how such a treaty as that between Bavaria and the United States can be abrogated by the action of Bavaria alone, without the consent of the United States. Where a treaty is violated by one of the contracting parties, it rests alone with the injured party to pronounce it broken, the treaty being, in such case, not absolutely void, but voidable at the election of the injured party, who may waive or remit the infraction committed, or may demand a just satisfaction, the treaty remaining obligatory if he chooses not to come to a rupture. In the present case the mandate issued by the Government of the United States shows that the convention in question is regarded as in force both by the United States and the German Empire, represented by its Envoy, and by Bavaria, represented by the same Envoy. The application of the foreign Government was made through the proper diplomatic representation of the German Empire, and of Bavaria, and the complaint before the Commissioner was made by the proper Consular authority representing the German Empire, and also representing Bavaria. It is also objected that the complaint is insufficient. This objection is not tenable. It is not a necessary preliminary step to an investigation here, under an extradition treaty, that a warrant of arrest should have been issued, or proceedings had, against the accused, in the foreign jurisdiction. The point taken to that purport is, therefore, overruled. The writs are discharged, and the relator is remanded to the custody of the Marshal.

This decision also applies to the case of Joseph Schwick, who was arrested, and held by United States Commissioner Shields, on complaint of the Vice Consul of the German Empire, charged with having committed the same offense in the City of Munster, in the Kingdom of Westphalia.

NEW-JERSEY.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

The latest returns from New-Jersey do not materially alter the general result. The Democratic majority on Governor will probably exceed 12,000. The Fifth Congressional District is in doubt, with probabilities in favor of the re-election of Mr. Phelps, who has 270 scattering votes in Bergen, which will give him a majority of 12 or 15. The Democrats gain a Senator in Atlantic County, which will make the Senate stand 13 Republicans to 8 Democrats. The Assembly stands 40 Democrats to 19 Republicans, and one district in doubt, a net Democratic gain of 12. The Democratic majority on joint ballot will be at least 14, and secures to that party the United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1875, to succeed John P. Stockton, and the appointment of a State Treasurer to succeed Mr. Sooy, (Rep.,) a State Prison Keeper to succeed Mr. Wilson, (Rep.,) and various lay Judges in the several counties. The public printing will be divided between the two parties, each House selecting its favorites.

The following gentlemen will compose the new Legislature:

THE SENATE.

County.	Name.	Term Expires.
Atlantic	Hosea Madden, *Dem., gain	1878
Bergen	George Dayton, *Dem.	1878
Burlington	Barton F. Thorn, Rep.	1877
Camden	William J. Sewell, Rep.	1876
Cape May	Richard S. Leaming, Rep.	1877
Cumberland	J. Howard Willetts, *Rep.	1878
Essex	John W. Taylor, Rep.	1876
Gloucester	Samuel Hopkins, Rep.	1876
Hudson	Leon Abbett, *Dem.	1878
Hunterdon	Frederick A. Potts, Rep.	1877
Mercer	John V. Blackwell, *Dem., gain	1878
Middlesex	Levi D. Jarrard, Rep.	1877
Monmouth	William H. Hendrickson, Dem.	1876
Morris	John Hill, *Rep., gain	1878
Ocean	John S. Schultz, *Rep., gain	1878
Passaic	John Hopper, Dem.	1877
Salem	Isaac Newkirk, Rep.	1876
Somerset	Elisha B. Wood, Rep.	1876
Sussex	Samuel T. Smith, Dem.	1877
Union	J. Henry Stone, Rep.	1876
Warren	Joseph B. Cornish, Dem.	1876

Republicans, 13; Democrats, 8; Democratic gain, 2; Republican gain, 1; net Democratic gain, 1.

*Newly elected.

THE ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—Lemuel Conover,* Rep.

Bergen—Henry C. Herring,* Dem.; John W. Bogert,* Dem.

Burlington—Charles J. Gordon, Dem., gain; Henry Moffert, Dem., gain; Samuel W. Taylor, Rep.; Levi French, Dem., gain.

Camden—Alden C. Scovel, Rep.; Henry B. Wilson, Rep.; Richard N. Herring, Rep., gain.

Cumberland—Lewis H. Dowdney,* Rep.; George W. Payne, Rep., gain.

Cape May—Richard D. Edmunds, Dem., gain.

Essex—Andrew Teed, Rep.; David Dodd, Dem., gain; Thomas S. Henry,* Dem.; Hugh Kinnard, Dem., gain; Julius C. Fitzgerald,* Dem.; Samuel Morrow, Jr.,* Rep.; William H. Kirk,* Rep.; Patrick Doyle, Dem.; William Carrolton, Dem., gain.

Gloucester—Simeon Warrington, Dem., gain. One district in doubt.

Hudson—Alexander T. McGill,* Dem.; Patrick Sheeran,* Dem.; John D. Carscallen,* Rep.; Alexander McDonnel,* Dem., John J. Toffey, Rep.; Thomas W. Carey, Dem., gain; Rudolph F. Rabe,* Dem.; E. F. McDonald, Dem.

Hunterdon—James Bird, Dem., gain; William W. Swayze, Dem.

Mercer—George O. Vanderbilt*, Dem.; Samuel M. Youmans, Dem.; R. S. Woodruff, Dem.

Middlesex—James H. Van Cleef, Dem., gain; Josephus Shann, Dem., gain; Joseph C. Magee*, Dem.

Monmouth—George W. Patterson*, Dem.; Charles D. Hendrickson, Dem.; William V. Conover, Dem., gain.

Morris—James C. Youngblood, Rep.; E. D. Halsey, Rep.; E. M. Skellinger*, Dem.

Ocean—John Goble, Rep., gain.

Passaic—David Henry*, Dem.; John P. Zeluff*, Dem.; Robert M. Torpet, Rep.

Salem—Charles P. Swing, Dem., gain; William B. Carpenter*, Rep.

Somerset—William P. Sutphen*, Dem.; Joseph H. Voorhees, Rep.

Sussex—William Owen, Dem.

Union—William H. McGill*, Dem.; Ferdinand Blancke, Dem., gain; Elias R. Pope*, Rep.

Warren—John M. Wychoff, Dem.; Joseph Anderson*, Dem.

Republican, 19; Democrat, 40; Republican gain, 3; Democratic gain, 15; net Democratic gain, 12.

Of the newly-elected Senators, Mr. Madden occupied that position some twelve years ago; Mr. Willetts was a member of the Assembly in 1872 and 1873; Mr. Abbett was a former member, and also Speaker; Mr. Hill was a Representative in Congress for three terms, and the immediate predecessor of Mr. Phelps, and has also been a member of the Assembly and its Speaker; Mr. Schultz was member from Ocean in 1873. The other two, Messrs. Dayton and Blackwell, are new to the legislative halls.

Of the Assemblymen, the Republicans re-elect seven members of the last House, and the Democrats seventeen, a total of twenty-five—making thirty-five new members. Three of the Democratic members elect, however, have been members of former Assemblies—Messrs. French, of Burlington; Shann, of Middlesex, and Blancke, of Union. It is a singular circumstance that Mr. Shann's opponent, Mr. Dally, was his Whig opponent in his former race, nearly twenty years ago, and met a similar fate. One Democratic member, Mr. Patterson, of Monmouth, and one Republican member, Mr. Morrow, of Essex, are on their "third terms."

Of the county offices upon which there were contests the Democrats elect the Sheriffs in Bergen, Essex, Gloucester, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Ocean, and Sussex; the Registers in Essex and Hudson; the Surrogates in Hunterdon, Mercer, and Warren, and the Clerks in Hudson, Salem, and Sussex. The Republicans elect Sheriffs in Camden, Cape May, and Somerset, and the Surrogate in Essex. Republican Sheriffs were elected without opposition in Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Passaic, Salem, and Union. Democratic Sheriffs in Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, and Warren; Republican Clerk in Cape May and Auditor in Burlington, and Democratic Clerk in Hunterdon.

Of the legislative offices it is probable that Ex-Gov. Randolph will be made the United States Senator; Mr. Henry, of Passaic, Speaker of the Assembly; and Messrs. McMichael, of Burlington, and Hennion, of Passaic, the last Democratic incumbents, will become State Treasurer and Prison Keeper respectively. The unsuccessful caucus nominees of the last Assembly will be the successful ones in the next.

THE VOTE OF THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The following are the complete returns from Mr. Phelps' district:

	Cutler's maj.	Phelp's maj.
Bergen County	570	..
Morris County	45	..
Passaic County	..	632
Total	615	632
Phelp's majority		17

This is giving Phelps all the ballots marked "W. W. Phelps," of which there are four, and those marked "Wm. Walter Phelps," of which there are twenty-two.

MESSRS. BLOOM'S OPENING.

Of the east-side dry goods marts which display a large stock, sell at popular prices, and as a consequence command ample custom, that of Messrs. Bloom, Nos. 338 and 340 Bowery, holds a prominent position. It is situated between Great Jones and Bond streets, and is thus in a convenient location for customers who travel by all the principal east-side lines of horse cars. Messrs. Bloom have the reputation of being most expert buyers, and their capacity in this respect enables them to offer their wares at as low a tariff as is consistent with moderate profits. Among the articles of stock for which the firm is chiefly notable are silk velvets, which they sell at wonderfully low prices; satins, for evening wear, of superior quality and of every variety of shade, and black dress silks, which they have made quite a specialty. Their dress and cloak trimming department is stocked with a choice selection of goods from the principal European markets, and in hosiery, ribbons, and such wares they are not surpassed even by some of the pretentious Broadway houses. The stock of laces is one of the most remarkable features of the establishment, while in articles of passementerie, gloves, corsets, underwear, hats, bonnets, trimmings, feathers, and the like, they enjoy an enviable reputation among east-side purchasers. The business experience of the firm extends only over some eleven years, but by a system of judicious buying, and by selling the best goods at moderate prices, a large trade has been built up, and is still increasing. Messrs. Bloom had a special opening early in the week, when the visitors to their well-stocked warerooms were exceptionally numerous.

ORGAN RECITAL AT TRINITY CHURCH.

A large number of persons, including some of the members of the late General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, yesterday afternoon attended a recital on the great organ of Trinity Church, which has been recently remodeled by Messrs. Henry Erben & Co. Mr. Henry Carter, the associate organist of the Church, performed a selection of music on the instrument that thoroughly tested the great power and volume of its tones. The opening devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. Ogelby and Rev. Algernon Crapsey.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$25000 Un.Pac.1st.b3. 89¼	200 Lake Shore....... 80⅜
500 West. Union....... 78⅛	200 do.......s5. 80¼
1800 do.......s3. 78⅜	900 do.......b3. 80⅜
10 do....... 78⅜	600 do....... 80⅜
200 do.......b3. 78⅜	300 do.......s3. 80½
500 do.......s3. 78¼	600 do....... 80⅜
200 do....... 78¼	100 do.......c. 80⅜
500 do....... 78⅛	600 do....... 80¼
800 do....... 78	100 do.......b3. 80¾
1000 do.......s3. 78	800 do....... 80⅜
200 do....... 78⅛	300 do.......b3. 80½
700 do....... 78⅛	300 Union Pacific....... 34¼
200 do....... 78¼	400 do....... 34⅛
200 Erie Railway....... 28⅜	100 do.......b3. 34¼
500 do....... 28⅜	900 do....... 34⅛
100 do.......c. 28⅜	500 do....... 34¼
500 do....... 28⅜	200 do.......s3. 34½
100 do.......b3. 28⅜	800 do.......b3. 34⅜
100 do.......s3. 28¼	700 do....... 34⅜
400 do....... 28⅜	400 do....... 34½
100 Pacific Mail....... 43⅞	300 do.......b3. 34⅝
100 do....... 43¾	500 do....... 34⅝
20 do.......s3. 43¾	1000 do.......s3. 34⅝
100 do....... 44	200 do....... 34¾
100 do.......c. 43⅝	200 Tol. & Wab....... 29¼
900 do....... 43⅝	100 do....... 29⅛
100 do.......s3. 43½	200 do....... 29¼
100 do.......b3. 43⅝	400 do.......c. 29¼
100 do....... 43⅝	200 do....... 29½
100 do....... 43¾	100 do....... 29⅛
600 do....... 43⅞	200 do....... 29¼
15 N. Y. C. & Hud....102	100 do.......s3. 29¼
100 North-west....... 37¼	100 do....... 29⅜
100 do.......c. 37⅛	250 do....... 29⅛
100 do....... 37⅛	100 do....... 29½
800 do....... 37	100 do....... 29⅛
400 do.......b3. 37	115 Del., Lack. & W...108⅞
100 do....... 37	50 Chi., B. & Q....... 101
100 do.......b3. 37¼	100 Ohio & Miss....... 28
100 do....... 37⅛	200 do....... 28⅛
50 North-west. Pref. 52¼	400 do.......s3. 28¼
100 Rock Island.....s3. 97¼	300 do....... 28⅜
900 do.......s3. 97	700 do.......b3. 28½
100 St. Paul.......s3. 32½	300 do....... 28½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......118	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N....12.116¼
27,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......110¾	2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N....12.116⅝
$2,000 do.......12.110¾	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......12.111½
4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.......12.113	1,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.......12.112⅛
10,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.114¼	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..118
	20,000 do.......12.118

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O. 10	300 Erie Railway..b.c. 28⅜
2,000 N. C. 6s, old, April & October. 23	1400 do....... 28½
10,000 Va. 6s, Cons'd. 53¼	15 Clev. & P. G'd.b.c. 87½
1,000 Brooklyn 6s, Water Loan. 96½	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 52½
1,000 St. L., Jack. & Chi. 1st. 97	100 do....... 53
1,000 C. & N.W. C.C. Gold bds. 81	900 L.S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 80⅝
2,000 Mor.&E.7s,'71. 97⅝	100 do.......s3. 80½
12,000 Erie 4th. 96	700 do....... 80⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d. 99¼	300 do....... 80⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.102⅜	100 do....... 80¾
10,000 N. Y. C. 1st, R.110¼	100 do.......b3. 80¾
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds. 92⅞	1000 do....... 80⅜
14,000 do....... 93	200 do.......s3. 80⅝
2,000 P.,Ft.W.&C.2d.104	1400 do.......c. 80⅜
18,000 Un.Pac.7s,L.G. 86½	600 do....... 80¾
1,000 U. P. R. R. 1st. 89⅛	100 do.......b3. 80⅞
1,000 do....... 89⅛	1600 Un. Pac.......b. c. 34⅜
3,000 do....... 89⅛	800 do....... 34⅜
10,000 do.......b3. 89¼	800 do....... 34⅞
1,000 Tol., P., & W., 1st, W. D. 71½	100 do....... 34¾
8,000 Tol., P., & W., 1st, E. D. 80	2100 do.......s3. 34¾
5,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st 80½	1500 do.......b3. 34⅞
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 99¾	2000 do....... 34⅞
2,000 L. & N. C., '98. 84	500 do....... 34⅞
2,000 Gt. West.1st.c. 86¾	1900 do.......b3. 35
15 Cen. Nat. Bank....100	3100 do.......s3. 34⅞
10 Bank of Republic.104½	400 do....... 35
10 do.......104¼	300 do....... 34⅞
25 Del. & Hud. Canal.116⅛	1000 do.......s3. 35
37 Harlem Gas.......122	1600 do....... 35⅛
100 At. & Pac. Tel.b.c. 18	400 do....... 35¼
400 West. Un.......b. c. 78⅜	800 do....... 35⅜
800 do.......s3. 78⅜	400 do....... 35⅜
1400 do....... 78½	600 do.......b3. 35⅜
800 do....... 78½	200 N. J. Central.b. c.106¼
1700 do.......s3. 78⅝	800 H. & St. Jo.....b. c. 24½
1500 do....... 78⅝	200 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 37½
1900 do.......b3. 78¾	400 do....... 37⅝
800 do....... 78⅝	400 do....... 37¾
300 do....... 78⅝	600 do....... 37⅞
800 do.......s3. 78⅝	400 do....... 37⅞
1400 do....... 78½	100 do....... 38
800 do....... 78⅝	100 do.......b3. 38½
1700 do.......s3. 78⅝	600 do....... 38¼
1900 do....... 78⅝	800 do.......b3. 38⅜
800 do.......b3. 78⅝	200 do....... 38⅜
1900 do....... 78⅝	300 do.......s3. 38¼
800 do.......s3. 78¾	100 Chi. & R. I.....b. c. 97½
300 do....... 78¾	200 do....... 97⅝
800 do.......b3. 78⅝	200 do....... 97¾
1500 do....... 78⅝	300 do....... 97¾
200 do.......s3. 78½	600 do.......b3. 98
1600 do....... 78¼	500 do....... 98
400 do....... 78⅛	400 do.......s3. 98⅛
1000 do....... 79	100 Chi., Mil., & St. P. b. c. b3. 32¾
200 do.......c. 79	1900 do....... 33⅛
50 United States Ex. 65	100 do....... 33⅛
45 Adams Ex.....b.c.115½	100 do....... 33⅜
15 N. Y. C. & H..b. c.102¼	100 do....... 33⅛
100 do.......102¼	300 do....... 33⅜
100 do.......102½	100 do....... 33¼
200 do.......102⅜	100 do.......s3. 33⅝
100 Mich. Cen.....b. c. 74¼	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 51
100 Pac. Mail.b. c. b3. 43⅞	200 T., W. & W.b.c.s3. 29⅝
100 do.......s3. 43¾	100 do.......b3. 29½
100 do....... 44	400 do....... 29⅝
1000 do....... 44	200 do....... 29¾
100 do.......s3. 44⅛	1500 do....... 29⅞
100 do.......b3. 44⅛	300 do.......b3. 30
100 do....... 44¼	600 do....... 30⅛
400 do.......s4. 44	200 do....... 30
200 do....... 44	500 do....... 30
200 do....... 44⅛	100 do....... 29⅞
1400 do....... 44¼	100 do.......b3. 30⅛
900 do.......s3. 44¼	200 do....... 30¼
100 do....... 44⅛	100 do....... 30⅛
100 do.......s10. 44⅛	7 P., Ft. W. & Chi. G'd.......b. c. 92¼
900 do....... 44½	200 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 12½
200 do.......b3. 44½	20 Chi., B. & Q..b. c.100¾
100 do....... 44½	5 Mor. & Essex.b.c. 98½
200 do.......s3. 44⅝	800 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 28½
500 do....... 44⅝	200 do.......c. 28½
700 do.......b3. 44¾	200 do....... 28⅝
900 do....... 44⅜	100 C., C. & I. C.b.c.b3. 9¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$6,000 Un. Pac. Inc... 90	300 Rock Island....... 98¼
200 Pac. Mail.......s3. 44⅝	1500 Union Pacific.s3. 35¼
100 do.......b3. 44⅝	500 do....... 35⅜
1800 do.......s3. 44½	2000 do....... 35¼
600 do....... 44⅝	500 do....... 35⅜
100 do....... 44⅝	900 do.......s3. 35¼
1800 West. Union....... 79⅛	300 do....... 35¼
1900 do....... 79	100 Chi., Bur. & Quin.101
1900 do.......s3. 79⅛	100 North-west....... 38⅛
500 do....... 79¼	100 do.......b3. 38⅜
1000 do.......b3. 79⅜	100 do.......s3. 38⅛
2000 do....... 79¼	900 do....... 38⅜
1000 do....... 79⅛	100 do....... 38⅜
500 do.......s3. 79⅜	100 North-west. Pf. 53½
100 do.......b3. 79¼	100 do....... 53⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 102¼	500 Tol. & Wab....... 30⅛
100 Erie Railway....... 28⅜	500 do....... 30⅛
100 do....... 28⅜	200 do....... 30⅛
100 do.......b3. 28⅜	400 do....... 30¼
1500 Lake Shore....... 80⅞	100 do....... 30⅛
1000 do.......b3. 81	100 do....... 30⅛
200 do....... 80⅞	200 do.......b3. 30⅛
1000 do.......b60. 81	800 Ohio & Miss....... 28⅝
2100 do.......b3. 81	100 do....... 28⅝
100 St. Paul....... 33½	200 do.......b10. 28⅜
500 do....... 33½	900 do....... 28¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......117⅞	$1,000 U. S. 10-40 R.112

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Vir. 6s, Def.. 10	300 Chi. & N.W.R.b. c. 38⅜
10,000 N. Y. State 7s, By. L., B.......108½	1200 do....... 38⅜
4,000 Erie 1st.......101¼	300 do.......b3. 38½
5,000 Erie 3d....... 99½	100 do....... 38⅜
5,000 Erie 4th....... 96½	600 do....... 38⅜
10,000 U. Pac. R. 1st. 89¼	100 Chi. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 53¾
20,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 86¾	100 do....... 54
3,000 L. S. 1st, C. R. 99¼	400 L.S.& M.So.b.c.b3. 81
25,000 L. S. C. 2d, C.. 94	1000 do....... 81
5,000 W. Pac. bds....... 84	100 do....... 81⅛
5,000 Mich. Cent. 7s. 99¾	4800 do.......b10. 81¼
10,000 M. S. S. F. bds.103	200 do....... 81¼
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.107½	300 do.......b3. 81⅛
5,000 Chi. & N. W. C.,Cp. G. bds. 81	2300 do.......s3. 81⅛
50 Mercantile Bank.113	3500 do....... 81
100 Con. C. of Md.b. c. 45¼	200 do.......b3. 81⅛
10 do....... 45	3100 do....... 81
100 Mar. L. & M..b. c. 6	1000 do....... 80⅞
100 A. & P.Tel.b.c.b3. 18	750 do....... 81
300 Quick. Pf.......b. c. 37½	100 Panama Railroad.114½
25 Adams Express.......116	50 St.L.,I.M.& So.b.c. 20½
48 do.......b. c.115½	60 do....... 21
700 W. Un. Tel...b. c. 79⅝	200 Un. Pac. R.b. c.s3. 35¼
800 do.......s3. 79½	200 do....... 35¼
1300 do....... 79½	100 do....... 35⅜
600 do....... 79⅝	100 do....... 35¼
1500 do.......b3. 79½	200 do.......s3. 35⅛
1300 do....... 79½	100 do.......b3. 35⅜
600 do....... 79⅝	400 do....... 35⅛
1100 do.......s3. 79½	100 do....... 35⅜
800 do.......b3. 79⅝	100 do....... 35¼
1800 do....... 79⅝	100 Chi. & R. I. R.b. c. 98¼
2800 do....... 79½	300 do.......b3. 98¼
700 do.......s3. 79½	200 do.......b3. 98⅜
1900 do....... 79⅝	200 do....... 98⅜
1400 do....... 79⅝	100 do....... 98¼
700 Erie Railway.b. c. 28⅜	100 do....... 98¼
100 do.......b3. 28⅜	100 do.......b3. 98¼
200 do.......s3. 28½	150 Han. & St. Jo. R.. 25⅜
400 do....... 28½	200 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3. 33⅜
400 do....... 28⅝	100 do....... 33½
500 do....... 28½	100 do.......s3. 33½
100 P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3. 44⅝	100 do....... 33⅝
1100 do....... 44¾	300 T.,W. & W.b. c.s3. 30⅛
1400 do....... 44⅞	300 do....... 30¼
800 do.......s3. 44⅞	300 do....... 30⅛
1400 do....... 45	200 do.......s3. 30⅛
900 do.......s3. 45	300 do....... 30⅛
100 do....... 44⅞	700 do....... 30⅜
200 do.......b3. 44⅞	100 Ohio. & M. R.b. c. 28⅝
10 do.......s3. 44⅞	100 do....... 28⅝
800 do....... 45	100 do....... 28⅝
140 N.Y.C. & H.R.b.c.102½	100 do....... 28⅝
500 Harlem R.......b. c.130	100 do.......b3. 28¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 H. & S.Jo.Cs,C. 78½	1100 Lake Shore....... 81⅛
2300 Western Union....... 79⅝	1700 do....... 81⅛
100 do.......b3. 79½	2800 do....... 81¼
800 do....... 79⅝	700 do.......b3. 81¼
5 do....... 80	1600 do....... 81¼
100 do.......s3. 79½	100 do.......s5. 81⅜
100 do.......b3. 79⅝	600 do.......b3. 81⅜
100 Pacific Mail.b. c. 45	500 do....... 81⅜
500 do.......b30. 45	200 do....... 81½
500 do.......s3. 45	200 Union Pacific..b3. 35¼
400 do....... 45	100 do....... 35⅜
300 do.......b3. 45⅛	400 do....... 35⅜
600 do....... 45⅛	500 do....... 35⅝
600 St. Paul....... 33¾	2300 do....... 35⅜
200 do....... 33⅞	600 North-western....... 38⅜
100 St. Paul Pf. 51½	300 do....... 38⅜
600 Erie Railway..b3. 28⅝	100 North-western Pf. 53½
200 do....... 28¾	50 Chicago & Alton. 98⅞
200 do.......s3. 28¾	500 Ohio & Miss....... 28⅞
200 Rock Island.....s4. 98	1500 do....... 29
100 do.......b3. 98⅛	850 do....... 29
200 do....... 98½	1800 do....... 29⅛
300 Tol. & Wab...b3. 30½	200 do....... 29⅛
1300 do....... 30½	200 do.......b3. 29¼
50 do.......b3. 30⅝	200 do.......b3. 29¼
100 do....... 30⅞	1100 do....... 29¼
100 St. Louis & I. M.. 21	50 do....... 29⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 25½	200 do....... 29⅝
100 do....... 25⅛	400 do.......b3. 29¼
500 At. & Pacific Pf.. 12¼	

THURSDAY, Nov. 5—P. M.

There was a firmer tone to speculation in Wall street to-day. The cable advices reported a loss of £243,000 bullion by the Bank of England during the week, but the Directors at their regular court to-day did not change the rate of discount, and the same remains at 4 ₱ cent. The reserve of the bank has been weakened, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 37⅛ ₱ cent., while last week it was 38¼ ₱ cent. In the London market Consols were firm, American bonds a fraction higher, and Erie lower. The specie in the Bank of France increased 3,310,000 francs.

There was no change in the money market, and call loans were made at 2½@3 ₱ cent., while prime merchant paper was discounted at 5½@7½ ₱ cent. The National bank notes received at Washington to-day for redemption amounted to $130,000, and $1,000,000 5-20 bonds were also presented for redemption. The foreign exchanges were strong and higher, the leading bankers having advanced their rates to $4 85 for 60 days' Sterling and $4 88½ for demand; actual business was at $4 84¼@$4 84½ for prime bankers' 60-day bills, and $4 88 for demand. Importers are not buying Exchange very freely at present, and the demand is chiefly from bankers for remittances. The gold speculation was firm and uniform, all the sales of the day having been at 110⅛@110¼. The borrowing rates were 1@2 ₱ cent. per annum, and flat. There were twelve bids at the Sub-Treasury to-day for the Government gold. The aggregate amount bid for was $1,347,500 at 109.76 to 110.20, and $500,000 was awarded at 110.13 to 110.20.

At the Stock Exchange to-day there was rather more animation than usual of late. The transactions aggregated 227,000 shares, the greater portion of which was confined to a few leading stocks. Thus 52,000 shares of Western Union changed hands, 45,000 Lake Shore, 42,000 Union Pacific, 24,000 Pacific Mail, 14,000 Ohio and Mississippi, 13,000 Wabash, 9,000 North-west, and 8,000 of Erie. Of Rock Island and St. Paul, over 5,000 shares of each were sold, but all the other transactions were in the hundreds. After a spell of weakness at the opening a firmer tone set in, and in the subsequent dealings an advance of ½ to 1¾ ₱ cent. ensued. There were occasional reactions, but these were succeeded by a recovery each time, and at the close the highest prices of the day prevailed. The strength of two or three prominent shares enabled the operators for the bull account to sustain the general market. Just previous to and immediately after the Fall elections a strong bearish feeling prevailed, and a considerable number of bearish sales were made for a short turn. To-day the bears were covering the short sales previously made, and this operation naturally assisted the upward turn, but the closing up of short contracts deprives the market of an element of strength. Some of the operators on the bull side took advantage of the improved feeling to decrease their holdings. As compared with the closing prices of yesterday, there was little or no change at the opening, except in the case of St. Paul Common, which showed a decline of ⅜ ₱ cent. Before the first call there was a general decline of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent., Pacific Mail having fallen from 43⅞ to 43½, Western Union from 78½ to 78, Lake Shore from 80⅜ to 80⅛, North-western Common from 37¼ to 37, and Wabash from 29⅜ to 29⅛. Before 1 o'clock there was an advance of ½ to 1⅝ ₱ cent. This was succeeded by a slight reaction, and at the close by a full recovery. St. Paul Common sold at 33⅞, against 32⅛ at the opening, and Western Union at 79¾, against 78 before the first call. North-west Common and Pacific Mail each advanced 1⅝ ₱ cent., to 38⅜ and 45⅛ respectively. Wabash advanced 1½ ₱ cent.; Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio and Mississippi, North-west Preferred, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Common, 1⅜ ₱ cent. Sales of St. Paul Preferred were made at 51@51½. New-York Central was steady at 102⅛@102¼. It is announced that the Baltimore and Ohio Road has refused to pool earnings on through freight with other Eastern trunk lines. Sales of Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph were made at 18. It is reported that the new cable company has made a contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph for the transaction of all its business, and that the new cable will be in working order the latter part of the month. Investment Shares were firm, on small transactions. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western opened at 108⅞ and closed at 109¼ to 109½. New-Jersey Central sold at 106¼, Michigan Central at 74¼, Harlem at 130, and Panama at 114½. Government and Railroad Bonds were firm and fairly active.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out on Government account to-day $254,000 for interest on the public debt, and $528,000 in redemption of called 5-20s. The receipts for Customs amounted to $277,000.

The closing quotations of to-day compare as follows with those of Wednesday's final sales:

Closing Quotations—Nov. 5.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
U. S. New 5s, Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111½
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1862	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, Coupon, 1867	117⅞	117⅞
American Gold	110⅛	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84@$4 84½	$4 84½
N. Y. Central & Hudson	101⅞	102⅛
Chicago & Rock Island	97¼	98¼
Pacific Mail	43⅞	45⅛
St. Paul Common	32½	33⅞
St. Paul Preferred	50½	51½
Western Union	78½	79⅝
Union Pacific	34¼	35⅜
Lake Shore	80⅜	81¼
Toledo & Wabash	29⅜	30⅞
North-western Common	37⅛	38⅛
North-western Preferred	52½	53½
Delaware & Lackawanna	109	109¼
New-Jersey Central	106⅛	106¼
Panama	114½	114½
Erie	28¼	28¾
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅛	29¼
C., C. & Indiana Central	9¾	9¾
Harlem	129¾	130

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	102¼	102	670
Harlem	130	130	200
Erie	28¾	28¼	8,800
Lake Shore	81⅜	80⅜	45,150
Wabash	30⅝	29⅛	13,800
North-western	38⅝	37	9,400
North-western Preferred	54	52¼	550
Rock Island	98⅜	97	5,700
Fort Wayne	92¼	92¼	7
Milwaukee & St. Paul	33⅞	32⅛	5,300
Mil. & St. Paul Preferred	51½	51	300
Pittsburg	87½	87½	15
Del., Lack. & Western	109¼	108⅞	115
Chicago & Alton	98⅞	98⅞	50
New-Jersey Central	106¼	106¼	200
Michigan Central	74¼	74¼	100
Chic., Burl. & Quincy	101	100¾	120
Union Pacific	35⅜	34⅛	42,800
Del. & Hudson Canal	116⅛	116⅛	125
C., C. & Ind. Central	9¾	9¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	24½	600
Morris & Essex	98½	98½	5
Ohio & Mississippi	29¼	28	14,930
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	12½	12½	400
Panama	114½	114½	100
Western Union	79¾	78	52,415
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	18	18	200
Pacific Mail	45⅛	43½	24,230
Consolidated Coal	45¼	45	110
Quicksilver Preferred	37½	37½	200
Adams Express	116	115½	118
Amer. Mer. Union Exp.	65	65	50
Mariposa	6	6	200
Iron Mountain	21	20½	210
Total			227,170

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Currency, 6s	117⅞	118⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Registered	118	118⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, Coupons	118⅝	118⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Registered	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1862, Coupons	110¾	111
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Registered	112	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864, Coupons	113⅛	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Registered	113⅝	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Coupons	114⅜	114½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	116⅜	116⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅝	116¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Registered	117⅜	117½
U. S. 5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117¾	117⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Registered	117⅜	117¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117¾	118
U. S. 10-40s, Registered	111¾	112
U. S. 10-40s, Coupons	112¼	112½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Registered	111⅜	111½
U. S. 5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅜	111⅝
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	93¼	93½
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	83½	84

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gross clearances	$42,151,000
Gold balances	1,875,403
Currency balances	2,076,180

And at the Clearing-house as follows:

Currency exchanges	$89,100,725
Currency balances	4,177,317
Gold exchanges	10,006,440
Gold balances	1,929,293

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 5s, '83....... 30	N. Y. 6s, Gold C.,'87.111
Alabama 5s, '86....... 30	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'83.111
Arkansas 6s, Fund.. 18	N. Y. 6s, Gold L.,'91.116
Ark.7s, L.R.& Ft.S.is 10	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'75.108
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L. R. 15	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.,'76.108
Ark.7s,M.,O.&R.Riv. 10	N.C.6s,old,Jan.& Ju. 23
Ark.7s, Ark. Cen. R. 10	N. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 23
California 7s.......112	N. C. N. C. R., J. & J. 41
Connecticut 6s.......104	N. C. N. C. R., A. & O. 41
Georgia 6s....... 75	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off Jan. & July.... 30
Georgia 7s, new bs.. 89	
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 82	N. C. N. C. R., coup. off April & Oct.... 30
Georgia 7s, gold bs.. 73	
Indiana 5s.......101	N. C. Fund. Act '66.. 16
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77.......102	N. C. Fund. Act '68.. 16
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79.......102	N. C. new bs.Jan.&J. 13
Ill. War Loan.......102	N. C. new bs., A. & O. 12½
Kentucky 6s.......101	N. C. S. Tax, Class 1. 5
Louisiana 6s....... 22	N. C. S. Tax, Class 2. 5
La. 6s, new bonds.... 21	N. C. S. Tax, Class 3. 5
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 27½	Ohio 6s, '75.......101
La. 8s, Levee bonds. 24	Ohio 6s, '81.......103½
Michigan 6s, '78-'79....103	Ohio 6s, '86.......106
Michigan 6s, '83.......103	Rhode Island 6s.......104
Michigan 7s, '90.......103	South Carolina 6s....... 20
Mo. 6s, due in '74.......101	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju... 17
Mo. 6s, due in '75.......101	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.. 17
Mo. 6s, due in '77....... 97	S. C. Fund. Act '66.. 16
Mo. 6s, due in '78....... 95⅞	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.. 6
Mo. 6s, due in '79....... 95½	Tennessee 6s, old.... 70½
Mo. 6s, due in '80....... 95	Tenn. 6s, old, Ex-C.. 54
Fund. bs., due in '94. 93⅛	Tenn. 6s, new bs.... 70½
L.bs.,due'81 to'91,inc. 94⅝	Tenn. 6s, new, Ex-C. 54
Asylum or U., due'92. 93	Texas 10s, '76....... 95
H. & St. Jo., due '76. 97	Virginia 6s, old....... 34½
H. & St. So., due '86 93½	Va. 6s, new bs., '66.. 34½
H. & St. Jo., due '87. 93½	Va. 6s, new bs., '67.. 34
N. Y. R. Bounty L..108¼	Va. 6s, Consol bs.... 53
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75.110	Va. 6s, ex-matu'd C.. 50¼
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77.110	Va. 6s, ex-ma. 2d S.. 41
N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '78.110	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.. 9½
N. Y. 6s, Gold R.,'87.111	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st.......105½	Buffalo & Erie n.bds. 98
Al. & Sus. 2d.......101	Buffalo & S. L. 7s.......100¼
Bos., H. & E. 1st....... 22½	Lake Shore Div. bds. 97¼
B., H. & E., G'd....... 30	Lake Shore C.C. bds.101
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 49	Lake Shore C. C. 3d. 98
Ches. & O. 6s, ex c... 40	Mar. & Cin. 1st.......100
Chic. & Alton Inc.... 98½	M. Cen. Con. 7s, 1902. 99½
L. & Mo. 1st, G'd.... 80	M. C. 1st 8s,'82, S. F.109
St. L., Jack. & C. 1st. 96	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100⅛
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ ct.,1st.111¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 96
C., R. I. & Pac.......106½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 99
Am. Dock & Im. Bds. 97½	N. Y. Cen. Sub....... 91
M. & St.P.1st,8s, P.D.106	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......102⅛
M.&S.P.1st 7 3-10,P.D 90	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..110½
M.&St.P.7s,GoldR.D. 80	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R. 110⅛
M. & St.P. 1st,LaC.D. 83	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85.107½
M.&St.P.1st,I.&M.D. 72½	H. R. 7s, 3d, '75....... 99½
C. & N.W. S. Fund...100	Harlem 1st 7s, C.......107
C. & N. W. Int. B.... 94	Harlem 1st 7s, R.......107
C. & N. W. Con. B... 83½	North Mis. 1st....... 80½
C. & N. W. 1st....... 94½	O. & Miss. Con. S. F. 94⅛
C.&N.W.Coup.G'd B. 80½	O. & Miss. Con....... 92⅝
Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 91½	O. & Miss. 2d Con.... 75
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F.101½	Cen. Pac. G. bds....... 93
Del., L. & W. 1st.......100½	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds...101
D., L. & W.7s, Conv.108¼	Wes. Pac. bds....... 83½
Mor. & Es. 1st.......105½	U. Pac, 1st bds....... 89⅛
Mor. & Es. 2d.......102½	U. Pac. L. G. 7s....... 86⅝
Mor. & Es.Const'n.. 94	U. Pac. In. past due. 89
Mor. & Es. 7s, '71....... 97½	U. Pac. S. F....... 74¼
Erie 1st, Ex.......101½	P. R. of Mo. 1st....... 80½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83....... 99½	P. R. 7s, G. by Mo...100⅛
Erie 4th, 7s, '80....... 96	P., F. W. & C. 1st....109
Erie 5th, 7s, '88....... 96¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d.... 99
Long Dock Bonds....101¾	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.... 91
Buf.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77. 88	C., C. & Ind. 1st....... 67
Dub. & S. City 1st.... 97	St. L. & I. M. 1st....... 85
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 80	A. & T. H. 2d In....... 71½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d... 99¼	T., P. & W., E. D.... 79⅞
M.S.N.I. S. F'd. 7 ₱ c.102	T., P. & W., W. D.. 71⅜
Cleve. & Tol. S. F...103½	Tol. & W. 1st Ex....... 86
Cleve. & Tol. N. B.... 97	T.& W.1st M. S. L. d. 70
Cleve., P. & A. O. B.100	T. & W. 2d....... 67½
Cleve. P. & A. N. B. 96	T. & W. C. Con....... 57
D. M. & T. bds....... 98	Gt. Western 1st, '88. 86¾

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

American.......148	Irving.......130
American Exchange.111¼	Mechanics'.......136
Central National.......100	Merchants'.......118½
Chatham.......137	Merchants' Ex.......106½
Chemical.......1,500	Nassau.......104
City.......300	New-York.......124
Corn Exchange.......120	New-York County....205
First National.......200	North America....... 94
Fourth National....... 98	Pacific.......162
Fulton.......140	Park.......139
Gallatin National, x..126	People's.......140
German American.... 85	St. Nicholas.......107
Hanover.......100	Union.......140
Imp. & Traders'.......200	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 5.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101½	102
City 6s, New	104⅛	104⅝
Camden and Amboy	128¼	128½
*Pennsylvania	54⅛	54⅝
Reading	54¾	54⅞
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42	43
Philadelphia and Erie	14⅛	14¼
Northern Central	31	31¾
Lehigh Navigation	47¾	47⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan	99	99¼

* Ex-dividend 5 ₱ cent.

Corrected earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for September:

Gross earnings	$1,063,993
Expenses	383,180
Net earnings	$670,812
Increased net earnings over same month last year	103,714

The following are the earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific and Missouri Pacific railroads:

For month of October, 1874, A. & P.	$152,100 00
For month of October, 1874, M. P.	387,300 00
Total	$539,400 00
For corresponding month in 1873, A. & P.	$115,502 55
For corresponding month in 1873, M. P.	353,167 59
Total	$468,670 58
Increase { A. & P.	$36,579 45
{ M. P.	34,132 41
Total increase	$70,729 86

The earnings of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway during the fourth week of October were:

1874	$106,300 00
1873	49,685 11
Increase	$56,614 89

For the whole month of October:

1874	$358,776 00
1873	238,198 09
Increase	$120,577 91

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at a special meeting held on Tuesday, declared a semi-annual cash dividend of *Five ₱ cent.*, clear of taxes, payable on and after the 30th inst. The official documents in detail were laid before the Finance Committee for report thereon to the board, covering all the operations of the company east of Pittsburg. The following is a condensed statement of the results of the traffic for the past six months:

Gross receipts	$19,696,642
Expenses	12,450,963
Net earnings	$7,245,678
Income from investments	2,198,707
Total net receipts	$9,444,386
From which deduct interest upon bonds, outstanding scrip, semi-annual main-line payment, &c.; also dividends and interest on account of united railroads of New-Jersey and Delaware and Raritan Canal	$4,302,529
Balance	$5,141,856
Revenue held to meet possible deficiencies arising from guarantees of the company and from leases, and to provide for contingencies	$676,333
Leaving as available for dividend, net revenue	$4,265,523
Capital stock, $68,443,300, at five ₱ cent.	$3,422,165
State tax on same	307,994—3,730,159
Balance to credit of profit and loss	$535,364

The earnings of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad for the quarter ending Nov. 1, 1874, were:

From Aug. 1	$612,068 65
Quarter ending Nov. 1, 1873	597,554 33
Increase	$14,514 32

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 5—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 106¼; 10-40s, 104¼. Erie Railway Shares, 26½@26¾.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £243,000 during the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 38¼ ₱ cent., is now 37⅛ ₱ cent.

5:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 26¼.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 5.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97⅞.

PARIS, Nov. 5—P. M.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 3,310,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 62f. 27½c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 5—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales taken for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 7 11-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7⅞d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped December and January, at 7⅞d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 80s. ₱ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 63s. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,200 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable November and December, at 7⅝d.; do. do., deliverable December and January, at 7⅝d.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 7⅝d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November and December, at 7 11-16d.; do. do., deliverable January and February, at 7 11-16d.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sugar, 26s. 6d.@26s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, on the spot. Tallow, 46s.@46s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

Evening—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 5, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	22	Leather, sides	9,366
Beans, bbls	100	Oil-cake, pkgs	3,091
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Beef, pkgs	2,178
Broom-corn, bales	42	Pork, pkgs	356
Copper, bbls	77	Cut-meats, pkgs	2,004
Copper, cakes	341	Lard, tcs	982
Cotton, bales	1,744	Lard, kegs	220
Flour, bbls	9,830	Butter, pkgs	4,302
Meal, bags	60	Cheese, pkgs	5,545
Wheat, bushels	14,500	Resin, bbls	748
Corn, bushels	3,460	Spirits Turp., bbls	38
Oats, bushels	46,352	Syrup, bbls	407
Rye, bushels	8,400	Spelter, pcs	3,103
Malt, bushels	760	Skins, bales	89
Barley, bushels	17,472	Starch, pkgs	1,070
Peas, bushels	990	Sugar, bbls	465
Grass-seed, bags	236	Tea, pkgs	2
Dried Fruit, pkgs	215	Tar, bbls	50
Eggs, bbls	1,375	Tallow, pkgs	237
Hemp, bales	104	Tobacco, hhds	806
Hops, bales	567	Tobacco, pkgs	338
Hides, No	187	Wool, bales	28
Hides, bdls	354	Whisky, bbls	551
Lead, pigs	840		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Helvetia, for Liverpool—2,605 bales Cotton, 572 Hides, 2 cases Leather, 380 bags Oil-cake, 31,402 bushels Wheat, 1,818 tcs. Beef, 137 bbls. Pork, 206 bdls. Hides, 187 bxs. Cheese, 188 pkgs. Car Materials, 100 bxs. Extract Quercitron, 25 hhds. Tallow, 8,400 Staves, 13 bbls. Apples.

By the bark H. Behrent, for Lisbon—17,483 bushels Wheat, 23 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer Glamorgan, for Cardiff—153 tcs. Beef, 50 bbls. Pork, 468 bxs. Cheese, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,871 bushels Wheat, 590 bales Hops, 10,800 bushels Corn.

By the bark Vidsjaaen, for Liverpool—3,400 bxs. Residium.

By the brig Nuova Achilles, for Gibraltar—1,500 bushels Wheat, 5 bxs. Snuff, 450 bbls. Flour, 9 pkgs. Coffee, 202 bxs. Tobacco, 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 2,000 Staves.

By the steamer Thuringia, for Hamburg—300 bxs. Bacon, 35 cases Wood, 30 cases Oil Spearmint, 182 pkgs. Axes, 10 cases Lamps, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 302 Hides, 70 cases Machinery, 2 cases Organs, 150 bbls. Beef, 211 bales Leather, 200 bbls. Lard, 104 bbls. Apples, 21 bbls. Guts, 2 bbls. Rum, 106 kegs Caviar, 20 bbls. Flour, 900 bxs. Extract, 2 cases Pianos, 1,086 bales Cotton, 12 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 132 bags Seed.

By the bark Industrie, for Dublin—30,424 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Adria, for Point-a-Pitre—749 bbls. Flour, 30 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Beef, 10 tcs. Hams, 25 cases Lard, 15 bbls. Beans, 50 bags Corn, 3,000 Shooks.

By the bark Venus, for Cadiz—9,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 casks Wine.

By the bark Hittero, for Plymouth—1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,500 bxs. Naphtha, 600 cases Naphtha.

By the brig S. Alvord, for Pernambuco—3,700 cases Petroleum, 360 kegs Lard, 100 kegs Crackers, 14 pkgs. Glassware, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 5 bxs. Tobacco, 6 bbls. Beef, 4 bbls. Pork, 158 bbls. Resin, 725 bbls. Flour, 5 cases Drills.

By the brig Veteran, for Oporto—1,158 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—The demand has been fair for the leading kinds, to meet immediate requirements, at steady prices, with stock afloat quoted thus: Pale, $2 75@$3; Jersey, $4 75@$5 50; Up River, $4 75@$6; Haverstraw, $6@$8 25; Croton Front at $21 for brown, $13 for dark, and $14 for red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—The market for Rio has been very quiet, with values quoted nominally unchanged....The stock of Rio and Santos, in first hands, continues very light, embracing, to-day, only 7,000 bags Rio here and 22,015 bags at the outports, with 175,600 bags reported afloat and loading for the United States, of which latter 51,600 bags were for New-York....The movements in other kinds have been limited, the recent dealings having been summed up as embracing 2,715 bags Maracaibo and 247 bags Laguayra, in lots, at steady rates. Stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning, 16,838 bags and 31,459 mats. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 18c.@18¼c.; good, 19¼c.@19½c.; prime, 20¼c.@20½c., gold, ₱ ℔. 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 15½c.@21¼c., gold; Java, invoices, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@19½c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 17c.@19½c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Ceylon, 17c.@19c.; Savanilla, 16c.@19c.; Curacoa, 16c.@18c., and Jamaica, 17c.@18½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for early delivery on the basis of previous quotations, spinners operating with most freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,864 bales, (of which 824 bales were placed on last evening,) including 605 bales to shippers, 1,098 bales to spinners, 61 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Middling 15¾c. ₱ ℔....For forward delivery the business has been again quite active, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ ℔., closing about steady. The receipts at the shipping ports have been liberal, operating against values. Liverpool is reported steady, but without notable activity. Sales have been reported since our last of 27,700 bales, of which 6,300 bales were on last evening, and 21,400 bales to-day, with 2,500 more bales at the calls on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14½c.@14 17-32c.; December, 14 21-32c.@14 11-16c.; January, 14 31-32c.; February, 15 9-32c.@15 5-16c.; March, 15 9-16c.@15 19-32c.; April, 15 27-32c.@15⅞c.; May, 16 3-32c.@16⅛c., and June, 16 7-16c. ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,744 bales, including 873 bales from Wilmington, 268 bales from Baltimore, and 603 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 25,628 bales, and thus far this week 120,249 bales, against 117,752 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 773,054 bales, against 593,566 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain, 49,338 bales; to the Continent, 4,108 bales; stock in New-York, 86,098 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 440,753 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary	13¾	13¾	14	14
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14	14
Middling	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14⅞	15	15	15
Middling Fair	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15¼
Fair	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
			16⅛	16⅛

EGGS—A good demand prevails for the finer marks, which have been held with increasing confidence. We quote within the range of from 24c.@33c. for ordinary to very fancy, with the main dealings in supplies available at 28c.@31c. for fine to strictly choice.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been fairly active at generally unchanged prices. Shipping grades have attracted most attention on the basis of our quotations, in good part City Mill product, for the West Indies and South America. A fair business has been reported in Trade and Family Extras within our range, holders meeting the requirements of buyers in most instances quite promptly at the ruling figures. The sales since our last have been 17,850 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3@$3 75, chiefly at $3 25@$3 50; Sour Flour at $4@$5 65; inferior to Fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 50, chiefly at $3 90@$4 for poor, and $4 25@$4 50 for fair to choice; inferior to very good Extra State, $4 75@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 05; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 80, mostly at $5 35@$5 65; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 70@$5 10, mainly at $4 90@$5 05; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 75@$5 10; poor to choice Minnesota Extra for shipping, at $4 90@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 10@$6 65; Western Trade and Family Extras, Red and White Wheat stock, $5 10@$7 25; Western White do. Extras, $5 50@$8; St. Louis Extras, $5@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $5 25@$7 50; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$8 25, with some very fine brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 9,250 bbls. shipping stock, of 4,500 bbls. were City Mill product, within our range. ....Southern Flour has been rather more sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $4 65@$6 25 for very poor to choice Shipping and Trade Extras, and $6 25@$8 for ordinary to choice Family Extras.... Canada Flour neglected and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair request within the range of $4@$5 25 for fine to very choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 25 for Superfine, ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been very moderately inquired for, and quoted at from $4 20@$4 75 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $4 40@$4 65 for Jersey, and $5 10 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, has been in light demand in lots, at from $1 55@$2 ₱ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal has been slow of sale within the range of $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl....Buckwheat Flour has been in request within the range of $3@$3 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—The market has been quiet but steady, with sales reported of 1,300 bxs. new crop Layer Raisins at $2 95@$3; 1,000 bxs. old do. at $2 60; 1,500 bxs. new crop loose Muscatel at $3 75; 250 bxs. Valencia do. at 10c., and 150 bbls. Currants at 6¼c.

GRAIN—There has been much less activity in the Wheat market. Spring Wheat has been in quite limited request and quoted about 1c. a bushel lower, on rather freer offerings of stock, especially of the poorer grades, notwithstanding the very light arrivals reported. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after, partly for milling, and the better grades have been held with more confidence. Sales have been reported since our last of 135,000 bushels at $1 07@$1 09 for ordinary to prime new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car and boat loads, with $1 10 asked for choice; $1 06@$1 07 for new No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 08 for new No. 2 Minnesota do; $1 05@$1 07 for ordinary to choice new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 02@$1 03, in part, for new No. 3 Spring; $1 10@$1 19 for No. 1 Spring; $1 01@$1 17 for new ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 08@$1 15 for old No. 2 Spring, in lots; $1 15@$1 23 for about fair ordinary to very choice Red Western; $1 21@$1 25 for ordinary to choice Amber do., and $1 24@$1 36 for White Western, chiefly at $1 36 for Extra Michigan, car stock; prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last half of November, offering at $1 10, without finding buyers....Corn has been moderately active at about steady rates. The demand has been mostly for home trade purposes, though in part for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 156,500 bushels, at 89c.@91c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 90½c.@91c. for stock afloat, the latter rate regular way; 91½c.@92½c. for choice do. and Yellow Western; 80c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, car stock, (in which the dealings were on a somewhat more liberal scale.) And for forward delivery, of prime old Mixed Western, 16,000 bushels, last half of November option, were reported sold at 91½c. ₱ bushel.... Rye in light demand, and quoted at 88c.@92c....Barley has been quoted steady, on a moderately active movement, with sales reported of 3,500 bushels two-rowed State at $1 27, and 1,600 bushels four-rowed do. at $1 35, with Canada West held at $1 50, and 40,000 bushels German, to arrive, at $1 50 ₱ bushel....Barley-malt has been slow of sale, and quoted nominally unchanged in price.... Buckwheat has been in limited request, and quoted weak, within the range of 75c.@80c. ₱ bushel.... Canada Peas quiet, but quoted about steady, at $1 07@$1 08, in bond....Oats have been in very good demand, at a further slight improvement in prices on reduced offerings of prime samples. The trade call has been more urgent. Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels, at 59c.@61½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c.@61c. for about fair to prime Chicago; 60c.@64c. for poor to very choice White Western; 59c.@60c. for Mixed State and 60c. for Mixed and White do., together....Feed has been quite moderately dealt in, in a jobbing way, within the range of $21@$32 ₱ ton.... Hay and Straw as last quoted.

HEMP—Dull at former figures; 400 bales Jute Butts sold at 2⅞c., currency, cash.

HIDES—Inactive at drooping rates. Sales 800 Texas, and 1,600 City Slaughter on private terms.

MOLASSES—The dealings have been confined to job lots at unchanged prices. The stock of foreign in first hands this morning embraced only 2,330 hhds. Porto Rico, 349 hhds. Cuba, and 298 hhds. English Islands. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining (nominally) at 40½c.@41½c. for 50 test; Grocery do. (nominally) at 44c.@50c.; Cuba Centrifugal (nominally) at 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 46c.@68c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 48c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@60c.; New-Orleans, new crop, 71c.@83c. The demand has been mainly for the cheaper grades, which have been scarce and firm. Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 45c.@75c., the latter for fancy; Molasses Syrup within the range of 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in very light stock and wanted; quoted firm on the basis of 35c. for hhds. and 38c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin moderately active and held firmly; Strained quoted at $2 30@$2 35; sales 2,200 bbls. on private terms; 300 bbls. No. 2 at $2 60@$2 75; 159 bbls. Low No. 1 at $3, and 1,700 bbls. various grades at $2 40@$6 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar inactive at $2 60@$2 75; City Pitch at $2 50 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine quiet and weak at 35½c.; sales, 275 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, dull and quoted barely steady at 5c.@5½c. ₱ gallon....Refined has been in moderate demand on the basis of 11½c. for early delivery, with sales of 7,000 bbls....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 10⅞c....Refined, in cases, 17c....City Naphtha, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted easier in price on a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 175 bbls. Western Mess, in lots at $20@$20 25; 250 bbls. do. at $19 75, cash; small lots of medium do. at $19 50; Prime Mess at $19 25@$20 25; and Extra Prime at $16 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery, no important dealings were reported; November options on Western Mess quoted at $19 75 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs quoted up to 8⅜c.@8½c. for City on a good demand....Cut-meats have been in rather slack request, with prices favoring buyers. Sales embrace small lots of fresh Shoulders at 6½c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8c.@8¼c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.@9¾c.; 250 fresh Hams at 9½c.; 1,750 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@11¼c., chiefly at 10¾c.@11c., and 2,000 Smoked Hams at 13c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been offered in the reserve and quoted stronger in price, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported of 145 boxes City Long Clear at 10¼c.@10⅜c., the latter rate for stock for the Cuban market. And (recently) 200 boxes Short Clear, December option, at 9½c., now held higher, with Long and Short Clear, December and January options, quoted at 9½c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been rather dull and heavy for early delivery, prices showing a decline of about ⅛c. ₱ ℔., with sales reported of 385 tcs. Western Steam, part to arrive, at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; 115 tcs. City do. at 13⅝c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 do. at 13⅛c.; 700 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 14⅛c.@14⅜c., with Continental lots quoted at 14⅜c.@14½c., (refined stock ruling firmer.) And for forward delivery, Western Steam has been in more confident demand, and at the close quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 1,250 tcs., November options, at 13c.; 500 tcs., December, at 12⅞c.@12 3-16c., closing at 12 3-16c.@12¼c.; 250 tcs., seller January, at 12 3-16c., closing at 12 3-16c.@12¼c., and 1,000 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅛c., now quoted at 12 3-16c. A considerable business was also reported in the exchange of options from month to month at equal to market rates....Beef has been inactive at former figures. We quote New at $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, and $10@$11 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected....Tierce Beef has been nominal at $19 50@$20 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$23 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams inactive at $22@$23 for best Western....The better grades of Butter have been offered reservedly, and quoted somewhat steadier on a fair demand, other qualities slow of sale and unsettled in price. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 40c.@45c. for very choice to fancy; 19c.@30c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 31c.@33c. for choice to fancy.... Cheese has been held with confidence, though not generally in much demand. Medium qualities are attracting more attention. We quote: State Factory at 12½c.@16¼c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 13½c.@16c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15c.; Western, 6c.@15c., ₱ ℔.

RICE—Has been held with confidence, though inactive. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6@$6 37½, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50 ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand at irregular prices. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., $30c.; St. Martin, 35c.@37½c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SOAP—Has been very moderately sought after since our last, with Castile quoted at 9¼c.@9⅝c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Trade has been generally inactive, yet holders have shown firmness. Mace quoted at $1 18@$1 25 for common to strictly prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 12@$1 14; Cassia, 24c.@24½c.; Cloves at 43c.@43½c.; East India Pepper at 21½c.@21¾c.; White Pepper at 27c.@27½c.; Pimento at 12¼c.@12½c.; Ginger, 11¼c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

STARCH—Has been in fair request, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato quoted at 6½c.@7c. for new, and 7c.@7½c. for old. Wheat, in bbls., 6¾c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

SUMAC—Has been inactive since our last, with Virginia quoted at $52 50@$60.

SUGARS—Raw, though quoted nominally steady, have been without any important movement apart from sales of 9,400 bags Pernambuco at 8 5-16c. ₱ ℔. Holders are unwilling to make the concessions which buyers claim....The receipts of Raw Sugar since Nov. 1 have been in excess of the limited sales, and the stock in first hands has been enlarged to 66,807 hhds., 70,993 bxs., and 87,577 bags. Also, 82 hhds. Melado. We quote (nominally) fair Refining, 8⅜c.; good do., 8⅝c.; prime do., 8¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅞c.@9½c. No. 12 Box Clayed at 9c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9½c.; Manila bags, 7¾c.@8⅛c.; Molasses Sugars at 7⅜c.@8⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been dull and quoted a shade lower, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9¾c.@10¼c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been fairly active and rather firmer in price. Sales have been reported of equal to 265,000 ℔s. good to strictly prime at 8¾c.@9c., with choice lots held a shade higher....Stearine scarce and wanted; best City quoted at 16c.; Western at 15¾c. Sales 100 tcs. Western, to arrive, on private terms.

TEAS—At auction sales were made of 2,774 half-chests Oolong at 21½c.@24½c.; 1,200 boxes Ping Sueys at 25c.@61c.; 361 half chests Green at 24½c.@57c.; and 69 boxes Formosa at 22c.@29c. The private dealings have been unimportant, and the market has been quoted weak; 300 half chests Congou, and 400 half chests Green sold on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 36c.@$1 25; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@85c.; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 25c.@$1 20; Hyson Skin, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Twankay, common to fine, 20c.@26c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 26c.@$1; Souchong, common to finest, 26c.@80c.; Congou, common to finest, 25c.@80c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 37c.@85c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Rather easier in price on a moderate trade; sales, 350 bbls. at 99c., and 51 bbls. at 98½c., (cash,) ₱ gallon.

WOOL—At auction 106 bales Cape were sold at 29c.@32½c. The recent movements in Wool Mr. James Lynch notices thus: "During the past month the trade in Wool has been very unsatisfactory. Prices on most kinds are lower now than at the beginning of the month. Fine Fleeces have suffered a decline of about 5 ₱ cent., with very limited sales. Super Pulled Wools have been in demand, and, at reduced prices, considerable transactions have taken place. California and Texas Wools are sought after considerably; buyers, however, are slow to pay cost prices. In foreign Wools but few sales have been made; Buenos Ayres Mestiza at 28c.@30c., and Cape, 33c.@35c., currency. Carpet Wools are slow of sale. Arrivals of Wool at New-York, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, were of foreign, 45,256 bales; domestic, 50,315 bales; California, 18,776 bales, making a total of 114,347 bales, against 122,720 bales same time last year.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderately active business reported in the way of berth freights at about steady rates, the offerings having been mostly of Grain, Cotton, Cheese, and Hops. In the chartering line a fair inquiry has been noted for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade at somewhat stronger rates, with some demand for Grain, Cotton and Tobacco tonnage at about late figures....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 14,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake at 15s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 2,750 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d., chiefly at 5-16d. ₱ ℔.; 150 bbls. Apples at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 36,000 bushels Grain, including 16,000 bushels at 5¼d. ₱ 60 ℔s.; 12,000 bushels do. at 5d., mostly to complete cargo, and 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5½d. ₱ bushel; 50 tons Oil-cake at 16s. 3d.; 420 tons Provisions, in lots, at 25s.@30s. ₱ ton, and 8,500 Staves on private terms....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour on private terms; and, by steam, 4,500 bxs. Cheese, (via Southampton,) at 45s. ₱ ton; 500 bales Hops at ⅜d.@½d. ₱ ℔.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 6d. ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 125 tons Provisions, part at 25s. ₱ ton....For an Irish port, direct, an Italian bark, 442 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters Grain, at 3s. 10½d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 327 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted at 4s.@4s. 3d.; another, 371 tons, with about 2,300 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d. to the United Kingdom, and 5s. 6d. to the Continent, and £20 gratuity....For Waterford, an Italian bark, 600 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 3s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Havre, a Norwegian bark, 502 tons, with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 9d., with option of Bordeaux; and another, 389 tons, hence, with Kentucky Tobacco, at 35s....For Bremen, by steam, 500 bales Cotton at ⅞c. ₱ ℔....For Rotterdam, by steam, 50 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton....For Hamburg, by steam, 450 bales Cotton, 150 pkgs. Seed, and 400 pkgs. Provisions at previous quotations....For the Continent, a British bark, 272 tons, with about 1,550 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, a Norwegian bark, 438 tons, hence, with about 2,900 bbls. Crude Petroleum, at 3s. 7½d. ₱ bbl....For a direct Italian port, a German bark, 343 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an Italian bark, 623 tons, hence, with about 3,400 bbls. Petroleum, at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Rio Janeiro, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 80c.; and 100 tons merchandise at 25c....For New-York, a bark, with Cedar, from Tuspan, reported at $11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Cattle—Receipts to day 850 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,514 head, or 442 cars, against 634 cars for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's prices, being ¼c. advance on good, and ¼c.@½c. on common and medium Cattle; but little good stock offering; yards bare of native stock, with only a few loads of thin Texans offering; the only sales reported were small bunches of Texans, ranging from 799 ℔s. to 1,013 ℔s., at $3 15@$3 87½; Illinois ranging from 1,023 ℔s. to 1,110 ℔s., at $5@$5 12½; Michigans ranging from 831 ℔s. to 1,034 ℔s., at $3 62½@$4; Missouris averaging 946 ℔s., at $4; Kentucky, averaging 1,215 ℔s., at $4 75. Sheep and Lambs—No fresh arrivals to-day; total supply for the week thus far being 9,800 head against 21,000 head for the same time last week; market dull and slow for Sheep of all grades; Canada Lambs active at $6 12½@$7; sales, Western Sheep at $3 50@$4 75; Canada Sheep, $4@$5. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,900 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 26,900 head, against 23,700 head for the same time last week. Market active at a shade lower; Yorkers sold freely at $6@$6 35; heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 62½.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Cattle quiet; good grades rather scarce; through Texans, $1 75@$3 50; common to extra Shipping Natives, $3 50@$3 60. Shipments, 1,600. Hogs quiet; packers holding off on account of warm weather; inferior to good, $5@$5 85; choice to extra, $5 90@$6 40. Receipts, 18,000. Shipments, 12,000. Sheep fairly active; medium to choice, $3 25@$4 50. Receipts, 1,100. Shipments, 200.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Cattle fairly active and ¼c. higher on best and medium grades; common quiet; very best on sale to-day, 5¼c.@6⅝c.; first quality, 4c.@5¼c.; medium or good fair quality, 3c.@4c.; ordinary, 2¼c.@3c.; receipts, 4,133; sales, 2,813. Hogs active and ¼c. higher, at 8¼c.@9c.; receipts, 5,451. Sheep dull at 4c.@5c.; receipts, 3,092.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 Spring, 91c.; No. 2, 84c.@84¼c., spot; 84c., November; 85c., December; No. 3 do., 81c.@81½c.; Rejected, 76c.; closing quiet. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 73¼c., cash; 73⅜c., November; 68¾c., all the year; High Mixed, 76c.; old Rejected, 70c.; new Rejected, 60c. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 46¾c.@47c., cash or November; 46c., all the year; Rejected, 42¾c.@43c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 18 cash, November, or December; No. 3 do., 95c.@$1 02. Pork in fair demand and higher; new Mess, $17 50@$17 75, cash; $17 35, all the year. Lard firm and in fair demand; held at 12½c., cash; 11⅞c., February. Bulk Meats steady; sales of old Shoulders at 10¼c., loose. Whisky steady at 98½c. Freights—To Buffalo, 4½c.@4¾c. On the Open Board this afternoon Wheat closed at 83⅞c., November; 84⅞c.@85c., December. Corn, 70¼c., all the year. Oats, 47¼c.@47½c., November. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 5.—Lake and Rail imports for the last twenty-four hours, 22,800 bbls. Flour, 629,864 bushels Wheat, 131,855 bushels Corn, 24,500 bushels Oats, 38,572 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—157,850 bushels Wheat, 10,469 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—175,091 bushels Wheat, 29,985 bushels Corn, 23,850 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Barley. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$6 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat in good demand; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 09@$1 10; do. No. 2 do., 99c.@$1; Chicago No. 2 Spring, 94c.@95c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 12; White do., $1 21@$1 24. Corn dull; sales, 8,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 82c.@83c. Oats neglected; Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominal at 96c. Barley neglected; Western, $1 20@$1 25; Canada, $1 30@$1 35. Barley Malt quiet; Western, $1 40@$1 45; Canada, $1 45@$1 50. Balance neglected.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firmer but slow: No. 3 Red Fall, 94¾c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 06@$1 06½. Corn firm; little doing; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. Oats firm but slow; No. 2, 52½c.@53c. Barley No. 2 Spring held firmly at $1 20@$1 20. Rye weak; No. 2, 86c. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork lower at $19 50@$20. Dry-salted Meats unchanged; only a jobbing trade. Green Hams sold at 9c., seller, all the year; 9¼c. last half November, and first ten days December. Bacon scarce and firmer; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Lard firm; Steam, 12¼c. Live Hogs steady; Yorkers, $4 75@$5 25; Bacon, $5 75@$6 25; butchers', $6 25@$6 50. Cattle—Only low grades in the market; little doing. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 Hogs, 1,400 head Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Nov. 5.—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 18; No. 3 do., $1 13½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14; Extra do., $1 19; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 07; December, $1 09; No. 1 Red, held at $1 11½; $1 11 bid; No. 2, $1 04½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 09½. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 76c.; November, 66½c.; Low Mixed, 73½c.; New, 65½c.; no grade, 72c.; New, 63c. Oats a shade lower; No. 1, 51½c.; No. 2, 50½c.; Michigan, 50½c. Freights firm and unchanged. Clover-seed, $5 50; Mammoth, $5 70. Receipts—46,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—20,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 5.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96½c.; No. 2, 87c.; November, 85⅛c.; December, 84½c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 46½c. Corn firmer and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. Rye dull and weak; No. 1, 89c. Barley excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring in store, $1 17; November, $1 20; No. 3 do., quiet and steady at 99c. Provisions quiet but firm; Mess Pork, $17 25@$17 50, cash; Steam-rendered Lard, 11¾c.@12c.; Kettle do., 12½c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 74,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Corn scarce; Mixed, $1 03; Yellow, $1 05; White, $1 10. Oats, 65c. Bran, $1 05. Bacon stronger; Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.@13¾c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Sugar in good demand; Common, 6¾c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 7c.@8¼c.; Prime, 8½c.@8¾c.; Choice, 9¼c. Molasses in fair demand; Centrifugal, 50c.@59c.; Prime to Choice, 60c.@68c. Corn-meal stronger at $4. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ discount; Sterling, $5 31; Gold, 110.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 5.—Flour firmer at $5@$5 15 for Family. Wheat firm; Red, $1 03@$1 08. Corn firm; New, 60c.@63c. Oats dull at 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 94c. Linseed-oil steady at 80c. Lard-oil unchanged. Cheese firm. Pork quiet; sales at $18, seller January. Lard easier, but not quotably lower; Steam, 12¼c., this week's delivery; 11¼c., all the year. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@14c. Whisky steady at 96c.

DETROIT, Nov. 5.—Wheat steady. Flour steady; Extra, $1 18½; No. 1, $1 14½@$1 14¾; Amber, $1 06½@$1 06¾. Corn dull and lower at 78c. Oats in good demand at 52c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 27,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 5.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn unchanged at 80c.@81c. Oats unchanged at 50c.@57c. Rye unchanged at $1. Pork unchanged at $20. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11½c.@12½c. Bulk-meats, market bare. Lard, tierce, 13½c. Whisky, 96½c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Flour steady at $3@$6. Wheat steady at 95c.@$1. Corn steady; in the ear, 50c.; shelled, new, 60c.; old, 68c.@70c., in elevator. Oats steady at 48c.@50c., in elevator. Rye, 82c.@83c. Barley, $1 10@$1 12. Hogs, $5 90@$6 25; receipts, 9,000 head.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 5.—Wheat firmer and higher; No. 1 Red, $1 12; No. 2, $1 06. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady and unchanged; Standard White, 9½c.; Legal test, 11½c.; small lots 1c.@2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 5.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33½c. Resin quiet; $2 05 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 60 for Hard; $2 60 for Yellow Dip; and $2 60 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 90.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling 14c.; low Middling, 13⅝c.@13¾c.; good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts 3,045 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,650 bales; to the Continent, 750 bales; coastwise 1,896 bales; sales 1,200 bales; stock 57,295 bales.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 5.—Cotton easier; Middling 14c.; low Middling, 13¾c.; good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts 5,128 bales; gross 5,158 bales; exports coastwise 1,541 bales; sales, 1,272 bales; stock, 90,653 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cotton—Demand good; Middling, 14⅛c.; net receipts 9,122 bales; gross 10,188 bales; exports coastwise 1,309 bales; sales 3,000 bales; last evening 2,000 bales; stock 98,512 bales.

MOBILE, Nov. 5.—Cotton firm; Middling 14c.; net receipts 1,335 bales; exports coastwise 1,011 bales; sales 2,600 bales; stock 23,454 bales.

GALVESTON, Nov. 5.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 3,341 bales; gross, 3,454 bales; sales 1,450 bales; stock 43,893 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
85—Lorimeir vs. Lorimeir.	181—Gregory vs. Hogelin.
92—Von Rhade vs. Von Rhade.	187—Ware vs. Schmall,&c.
99—Donckla vs. Smith, &c.	188—McVey vs. Cantrell.
112—Develin vs. Develin.	201—McLean, &c., vs. McLean, &c.
116—Currie vs. Kingsland, &c.	214—Matter of Cantion.
118—Crocker, &c., vs. Thompson.	221—Matter of Newman.
127—Price vs. Price.	228—Shaw vs. Samo.
136—Banker, &c., vs. Fields.	232—Matter of Brown, Receiver, &c.
137—Matter of Foley.	242—Coffin vs. Coke, &c.
160—Elias vs. Elias.	251—Newman vs. Newman.
162—Sonneborn vs. Lavarello.	258—Hyman vs. Grand Trunk R. R. Co.
164—Malone vs. Blythe.	280—Denckla vs. Golden State Wine Co.
167—Same vs. Same.	281—Trades' Savings Bank vs. Howes, &c.
168—Demarest, &c., vs. Veldran.	294—Thompson vs. Thompson.
173—Selling vs. Clandis.	

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Demurrers.	Nos.
16—Allen vs. N. J. Southern Railroad Co.	220—Tuska vs. Fettreteh et al.
22—People, &c., ex rel. Weatherland vs. Waldron et al.	221—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
11—Sawyer et al., &c., vs. Butterfield, Ass., &c.	222—Taylor et al. vs. Purcell et al.
12—Clerke, &c., vs. Butler, impl'd, et al.	223—Merchants' Ex. Bank vs. Waterville M'f'g. Co.
15—Simpson vs. Dillon et al.	224—Faber vs. Perkins, Jr.
17——vs.——.	225—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
27—Filley vs. Continental Life Ins. Co., N. Y.	226—Sutton vs. Kittredge.
70——vs.——.	227—Ferris, Jr., vs. Lewis et al.
Issues of Law and Fact.	228—Same vs. Same.
171—Everinghim vs. Vanderbilt et al.	229—Slater vs. Glencross et al.
186—Foley vs. Green, &c., et al.	230—Sterne vs. Goepp, Adm'r.
190—Burton vs. Sherman et al.	231—Buckley vs. Mayor,&c.
201—Osgood et al. vs. Prov. & N. Y. S. S. Co.	232—Boody vs. Drew et al.
202—Kade vs. Lauber et al.	233—International Trust Co. vs. Rachan.
203—Codling vs. Brown.	234—Oleomargarine M. Co. vs. Paref, &c.
204—Salmon vs. Gedney et al.	235—Bell vs. Cochrane.
205—Green vs. Milbank et al.	236—Barston vs. O'Donnell.
206—Seitz vs. Smithson.	237—Lathrope vs. King et al., impl'd.
207—Cong. Shaaray vs. The Mayor, &c.	238—Levy, Trustee, vs. Taylor, Executrix.
208—Humphreys vs. Hurtt.	239—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
209—Bran vs. Bruee et al.	240—Sealey vs. Grant et al.
210—Townshend vs. Norris.	241—Noyes vs. Knowles et al.
211—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.	242—Brown vs. Webster et al.
212—Ritchie vs. Van Vleck et al.	243—Grussy vs. Kramer et al.
213—Walker vs. Walker.	244—Shafer et al. vs. Fishel et al.
214—Bigelow vs. Jones.	245—Sonneborn et al. vs. Lavarello et al.
215—Colton et al. vs. Parsons et al.	246—Bliss vs. Meigs, Jr.
216—Petrie vs. Meyers et al.	247—Davenport vs. Forester et al.
217—Man vs. Koehler et al.	248—Bliss vs. Meigs, Jr.
218—Harte vs. De Witt.	249—Rosenfeld vs. Ettinger et al.
219—Kelsey, &c., vs. Hegeman, &c.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3928—Esterbrook vs. Chamberlain.	3730—Wendt, ex'r et al. vs. Symmes.
2546—Skinner vs. Beatty.	3874—Chapin Machine Co. vs. Williamson.
3488—Strong et al. vs. Topham, impleaded, &c.	4120—West vs. Preist.
3602—Hodges vs. Sharkey.	4118—Duden et al. vs. Heath et al.
3598—Baretto vs. Cunningham, &c.	4128—Lansing vs. Runkle.
3896—Smith vs. Beardsley.	4124—Jansen vs. Walkins &c.
4106—Harpenan vs. Talbot et al.	4116—Graham vs. Tulleck et al.
3970—Dusenbury vs. Green.	4126—Baker et al. vs. Pardee et al.
3996—Conery vs. Manning.	3892—Westervelt vs. Deckman.
3946—Junker et al. vs. Schnabel.	4040—Wetherbee et al. vs. Kuhn.
3636—Sargent et al. vs. Bailey et al.	4012—Marquand vs. Marsh Land Co.
3922—Pliess et al. vs. Graham.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2767—The Union Trust Co. vs. Serrell.	3809½—Thurber et al. vs. Hawley.
3873—Perressond vs. Sullivan et al.	2969—Merrbam et al. vs. Conrad et al.
4047—The Philadelphia & R. Coal and Iron Co. vs. Handibode.	3901—Ester et al. vs. King et al.
3405—Rockland County N. G. Co. vs. Sweet, Jr., et al.	4053—Manger vs. Welsh et al.
1183—Graham vs. McKenzie.	4043—The Lack. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Holmes, &c.
2019—Platt, Receiver, &c., vs. Wilson.	3959—Gibbs vs. Webber.
4033—Cass vs. Herook et al.	3799½—Goelet vs. Libby.
4089—Ferdon vs. Mariposa L. & M. Co.	3777—Remington & Son vs. The Samana Bay Co.
4075—Philadelphia & R. Coal & Iron Co. vs. Church et al.	4083—Peters vs. Beardsley.
3917—Maltby vs. Martin et al.	3621—Irwin vs. Hofacker.
	3941—Lynch, Executor, vs. Keech.
	4109—Wallace et al. vs. Bates.
	4127—See et al. vs. Simpson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1122—Wilkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.	898—Medicus vs. Germania Ins. Co.
1226—Green vs. Rice.	572—Livingston vs. Keech.
690—Graham vs. Austin et al.	730—Bull's Head Bank vs. Barhyte et al.
698—Emanuel vs. Ward.	732—Simon vs. Manuf. and B. Ins. Co.
716—Heerbrandt vs. Stiebeling.	734—Bull's Head Bank vs. McFeeters et al.
724—Bull's Head Bank vs. Chamberlin et al.	642—Diamond State Iron Co. vs. Lissberger.
726—Bull's Head Bank vs. Sears et al.	428—Finnin vs. Malloy.
672—Woods vs. Janes, impleaded.	

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J., Larremore and Daly, JJ.

Nos.	Nos.
124—Bannon vs. Gault.	57—Haden vs. Buddensick et al.
125—Hoebester vs. Barasch.	85—Altman vs. Altman et al.
12—Towle vs. Covert.	88—Davis vs. Copeland.
21—Andes Ins. Co., of Cain, Ohio, vs. Loehr	89—Davis vs. Galpin.
36—Yenni vs. Ocean National Bank.	90—Davis, Receiver, vs. Duryea.
49—Van Ingen et al. vs. Whitman.	137—Schleifer vs. Noelken

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1035—Krymborg vs. O'Brien.	1214—Cagewell vs. Walsh.
2019—Johnson vs. Mayor.	1157—Wood vs. N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Co.
1711—Hayward vs. Brennan.	777½—Debout vs. Oettinger.
2174—Gillespie vs. Mayor.	228—Heydecker vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2055—McClosky vs. Mayor.	225—Detsby vs. Kelly.
1991—McGowan vs. Mayor.	725—Quirk vs. Johnson.
1197—Crosby vs. Duffy.	1222—Kellett vs. Dunning.
954—Woodruff vs. Campbell.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.	Nos.
920—Hendrix vs. The Bradley Window Co.	522—Meyers vs. Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.
1261—Leoniger et al. vs. Schneider.	523—Kohn vs. Mayer et al.
1263—Levinger vs. Schneider.	524—Kohnstmann vs. National Steam-ship Company.
353—Hawes, &c., vs. Spratt.	525—Rhodes vs. Banta.
1092—Mayer et al. vs. Klein.	527—Lane vs. Feist.
1407—Mehl vs. Manzoni.	528—Conklin vs. Appleton et al.
520—Mintz vs. Bancroft, &c.	529—Luckmann vs. Tunnicliffe.
521—Brewster et al. vs. Griswold.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
230—Batjer et al. vs. Langbran.	1290—Ogden et al. vs. Klaus, impleaded.
233—Batjer et al. vs. Desendorf.	1668—Miller vs. Conklin.
1449—Reilay et al. vs. Stage.	1569—Quick et al. vs. Quimby.
1391—Junker et al. vs. Essig et al.	1444—Schwarzchild et al. vs. Otti.
1435—Driggs vs. O'Neill et al.	1408—Fatton vs. Muller.
1458—Reid et al. vs. Clewa.	342—Noble et al. vs. McGaw.
1289—Wretland vs. La Cour.	945—Shaw vs. Bramhall et al.
	1174—N. Y. Roofing Co. vs. James.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1381—Robinson vs. Coombs	533—Architectural Iron Works vs. N. Y. T. & Dye Co.
1416—Murphy et al. vs. Stein.	
1141—Carrick vs. Pittmann.	534—Woester vs. Vetterhien.
1236—Harris vs. Austin et al.	536—Koehler vs. Wright.
1237—Bell vs. Austin et al.	537—Golden S. W. Co. vs. Smythe.
530—Tranz vs. Doering.	538—Storey vs. Crooks.
531—Maurer vs. Meyer.	539—Holden vs. Britzfeld et al.
532—Carpenter vs. Walker et al.	540—May et al. vs. Koch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John O'Halloran, manslaughter.	George Samuels, grand larceny.
John D. Essenger, robbery.	Joseph Johnson, grand larceny.
Patrick Madden, felonious assault and battery.	Frederick Wahle, larceny from the person.
Maggie Middleton, felonious assault and battery.	John O'Neil, larceny from the person.
Patrick Malone and John Finan, burglary.	Thomas Garvey, larceny from the person.
John Donohue, burglary.	Daniel McEvoy, larceny from the person.
Charles Grandine, burglary.	George Stevens, forgery.
John Bryson, burglary.	Solomon Weiner, false pretences.
John Riley, grand larceny.	William Tucker, concealed weapons.
George Smith, grand larceny.	Michael Rochford, concealed weapons.
William Funk and Emie Coates, grand larceny.	
John Currigan, grand larceny.	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

James A. Heavey, felonious assault and battery.	Karee Kristan and William Christian, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

In the matter of McAnana; report confirmed and order granted.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Kohner; granted.

Morange vs. Vogel; motion to refer cause is denied, with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Keyes, (Nos. 123 and 124;) reference ordered.

Weld vs. Bowns; $110 additional allowance granted.

Josephine B. Jones vs. Lewis A. Jones; Jennie B. Noe vs. Albert A. Noe; decrees of divorce granted to the plaintiffs.

Roosevelt vs. Richie; Philadelphia Coal Company vs. Bass; Jaccard vs. Dinsmore; Loder vs. The N. Y. W. and O. R. R. Company; The President, &c., of the Insurance Company of North America vs. Oertel; Stimson vs. Kruger; Swartwout vs. Pfirrmann; Fontana vs. The Board Police Justices of New-York; Kellogg vs. Duff; In the matter of Devo; Wetherbee vs. Kuhn; granted.

Martling vs. Barry; Haydock vs. Dougherty; orders granted.

Heeffner vs. Heydecker; motion granted.

Hunting vs. Pratt; Hiller vs. Bawer; references granted.

Willets vs. Fisher; all parties who opposed have not been served.

Bianchi vs. Gordon; memorandum.

McKibbin vs. Kaumerer; motion granted.

Baldwin vs. Young; granted. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

McLain vs. Van Zant; motion for new trial denied. See opinion.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Porter, Executrix, &c., vs. Parmley; order settled.

By Chief Justice Monell.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes et al.; case settled and ordered on file.

Toulon vs. Erbe; order of reference denied.

The Marshall Horse Collar Company vs. Williams; motion denied.

Keyhoe vs. The Gold Heating Company of New-York; interrogatories allowed.

Bell vs. Hatch; Bell vs. Blow; Gawley vs. Clark; Ames vs. Osborn; Loab vs. Hammill; Keing vs. Slocum; Webster vs. Ketcham; orders granted.

In consequence of the illness of Judge Freedman no issues of fact will be tried until Monday, Nov. 9.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter of Geraghty; Herman vs. Herman. See memorandum.

In the matter of Corats; application denied. See memorandum.

Williamson vs. Baker; motion granted.

Pollard vs. Hyde; report confirmed, and partition ordered.

Bischoff vs. Schnipp; an order to show cause must first issue.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 51.—*Hearn vs. New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—Hearn seeks the correction of a mistake in a contract of insurance made with the company. In May, 1866, he applied for insurance on the bark Maria Henry to the amount of $5,000, stating in the letter that she was chartered to go from Liverpool to Cuba and load for Cuba, via Falmouth, for orders where to discharge. The policy was made, and describing the voyage thus: At and from Liverpool to a port in Cuba, and thence to port of advice, and discharge in Europe. The policy was accepted, and the bark used two ports in Cuba, instead of one, and was lost on her return to England. Subsequently, upon an action on the policy, the court held that it could not be maintained, as there had been such use of two ports, when the policy permitted the use of but one, and that the evidence of usage at the port of Liverpool, offered by the insured, was inadmissible to prove the right to use more than one port in Cuba, and also that the evidence failed to establish such usage, if it existed. Thereupon this action was brought to reform the policy so as to conform to such usage and the alleged agreement, in accordance therewith. The decree below was against the claim, and the case comes here for review.

Walter Curtis for appellant; H. G. Hutchins for appellee.

No. 52.—*Equitable Safety Insurance Co. vs. Hearn.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—This case presents the same question as stated in No. 51, the insurance being on the same vessel for the same voyage. In this case it was found that certain correspondence between the parties prior to the insurance brought home to the knowledge of the insurers the fact that the vessel would use two ports in Cuba instead of one; and on this fact appearing, the decree was for the insured.

John C. Dodge for appellants; Walter Curtis for appellees.

No. 53.—*Rogers et al. vs. Schooner S. B. Wheeler.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for Massachusetts.—This was a case of collision between the schooners Beebe and Wheeler on Vineyard Sound, on the night of July 18, 1871. The vessels were proceeding in opposite directions, and were meeting end on, or nearly so, when the Beebe put her helm to starboard, and thus, as held by the Court, deviated from the rule, and caused her own destruction. The excuse was that the Wheeler made such a sudden and dangerous course that the Beebe could not go to the right without danger from both the Wheeler and another vessel which was to the windward; but the court held it to be insufficient, and that a vessel so close to the wind on the starboard tack, as the Beebe was, that she cannot go to the right without becoming unmanageable, is bound substantially to keep her course. The libel was dismissed, and the decree was affirmed by the court.

J. C. Dodge, for appellant; Sowarby and Dabney for appellees.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 6, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON, (Italian Opera.)—Miss Emma Albani, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—GUY MANNERING—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM—Mr. Louis James, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE HUNCHBACK—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Frederick Robinson.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, (Opera Bouffe)—Miss Emily Soldene and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS—SOLDIER'S RETURN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—MISCELLANEOUS. Afternoon and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—PERSONATIONS AND SONGS by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES.

We shall print in THE TIMES *of* SUNDAY NEXT *a new and original story, written expressly for this paper by* Mr. WILKIE COLLINS, *author of "No Name," "The Woman in White," and many other well-known and popular novels. It is entitled "A Sane Madman," and will be found to be one of the most interesting stories that the distinguished novelist ever wrote.*

None of the speakers at the Democratic gathering at the Manhattan Club, last night, attempted to imitate the rigmarole of maudlin blasphemy with which the *World* celebrated the news of the Republican defeat. It was probably thought that a party wishing to retain the respect of any considerable number of decent people could not afford to be credited, even in the hour of victory, with more than one such effusion. In fact, from Mr. TILDEN downward, there was a very marked effort to moderate the party exultation over their triumph, and to convince the public that they must be modest in their expectation of any very remarkable results following the new tide of Democratic ascendency. This was not exactly the tone of the pre-election speeches of Democratic orators, and they need hardly be surprised if the people who voted them in "for a change" pay more attention to their promises before election day than to their disclaimers of any magical power of improving things after it.

Coroner CROKER has not yet been arrested, though he is close enough at hand to permit of being interviewed. A man who can be found by the reporters can hardly be very much wanted by the detectives, who claim to have vainly searched for him. If CROKER and his friends are so confident as they profess to be that he was not the aggressor in the row which ended with the shooting of MCKENNA, why should the missing Coroner persist in skulking from the ordeal of criminal arrest? Judging by the treatment he received on Tuesday, he has no reason to fear that he will receive, either from police or judicial authorities, anything but the most distinguished consideration.

Mayor HAVEMEYER has made another of his remarkable appointments and the Aldermen have confirmed it with almost entire unanimity. This time it is a City Hall reporter of the *Herald* who has been lifted out of obscurity and dumped into the Excise Board. The Mayor evidently thought that the chief requirement of an Excise Commissioner was to be familiar with liquors and liquor saloons, and concluded that a member of the *Herald* staff was extremely likely to be able to fulfill that qualification. We trust that the Tammany managers will not think of abruptly shortening Mr. STINER'S lease of office. If the City must provide positions for members of the *Herald* staff, it is better to do it openly and above board than to secretly deal out to them and their relatives sinecure berths in the courts and public offices. As in addition to his training on the *Herald*, Mr. STINER enjoyed the advantage of acting as Secretary to Treasury Agent SANBORN, it may safely be conjectured that he will prove a fresh ornament in our gallery of municipal office-holders.

Aside from the substantial check which, by the aid of the independent Republicans, Butlerism has received in Massachusetts, the Democratic victory there signifies but little. Mr. GASTON will find himself obliged to co-operate with a Republican Executive Council, and the State Legislature is so largely Republican that he will have but limited power to make appointments. The new Governor will, of course, have considerable influence over prohibitory or license legislation, and the usually lengthy session of the Legislature will doubtless be greatly protracted the coming year by the dozens of "license bills" which will come before it.

In Tennessee, Congressman MAYNARD, who ran for Governor against Judge PORTER, was on Tuesday beaten in his own district, as well as in the whole State, and the Democrats claim 45,000 majority. Eastern Tennessee, usually thoroughly Republican, seems to have been lashed into Democratic sentiment by the fear of the "mixed-school" system, of which MAYNARD was supposed to be a supporter. The Democrats can afford to reward Mr. MAYNARD; he has unwittingly been a prime factor in their success.

Mr. JOHN KELLY, the victorious Tammany chief, tells a reporter that under no circumstances whatever will he be a candidate for United States Senator. In the words of CATILINE, "Your Consul's merciful. For this all thanks."

Governor-elect TILDEN, as the toadies delight to call him, is already overwhelmed with applications for the dozen small offices in his gift. Nine-tenths of these are from "members of the Liberal Republican Party." Mr. TILDEN thinks he has about places enough to accommodate the entire organization.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CONGRESS.

There is nothing in the general results of the elections which is more satisfactory than the fact that the Democrats have secured a majority in the House of Representatives. If it was inevitable that they should win on a great scale, and drive out such a Governor of New-York as Gen. DIX, it is decidedly advantageous to have them placed in a position in Congress where they will be forced to tell us what they propose to do with the affairs of the nation. After such a vote as that which was given in several States on Tuesday against the Republican Party, it would have been unfortunate if the Democrats had escaped all responsibility for suggesting measures in Congress during the next two years. With a powerful minority in the House of Representatives they might have hung upon the heels of the Republican Party, and succeeded in harassing it and destroying all its opportunities of usefulness, while declining to be held responsible for anything themselves. It is always much easier to oppose a policy than to invent one. Since the conclusion of the war, the Democrats have had the advantage over the Republicans in this respect, and if their party had been wisely led, or had possessed any competent journals, much more might have been made of this opportunity. As it is, the Democrats will be obliged to declare plainly what they would do themselves, and will not be able to intrench themselves behind mere objections to Republican measures.

They will probably try to evade this responsibility at first by continuing their attacks upon Republican administration—by moving for countless "Committees of Investigation," and inquiries into every public department. But this expedient will not serve them very long. The people will expect them to do something more than they have done during the last six years. And the moment they show their hands, they will begin to lose ground. For it is no less true than it was a week ago that the Democratic Party is disqualified from dealing with the two leading questions before the people—the state of the finances and the condition of the South. The shrewdest Democrat alive cannot manufacture a financial scheme which will be equally acceptable East, West, and South. It may be, indeed, that the policy of inflation is more popular than many people supposed. Sound ideas on great financial questions are confined to a very few persons, and it takes a long time to distribute them over masses of people. To many men it may seem that money was more plentiful when greenbacks were issued more freely, and they have an idea that the printing-press is still the best engine for removing the dullness of trade. It is impossible to say how large a proportion of the people are secretly in favor of inflation. But any open measure on the subject is certain to encounter great opposition, and it will always be difficult for the Democrats to reconcile the platforms of Ohio and Indiana with the declarations of their party at Syracuse.

A still more nearly insuperable difficulty which the Democrats will have to encounter lies in the treatment of the South. The Southern people will expect much more from them than the Northern people will permit them to concede. If they attempt to reverse any of the legislation of the period since 1865, they will commit themselves to a step which will soon bring down upon them the vengeance of the people. If they accept the *statu quo*, the Southern States will very soon discover that it would be better for them to deal at once with the Republican Party. The only strong game of the Democrats would be to do nothing, and this is out of the question. Both South and North will demand action of some kind or other. And it would puzzle much wiser statesmen than any of which the Democratic Party can boast to suggest a scheme of "reconstruction" which could successfully replace that of the Republicans, and which would be accepted in good faith at the South as well as at the North. To these tasks, however, the Democrats will be obliged to address themselves, and it is for that reason that we are glad to see them with a majority in the House of Representatives. The Republicans must press them to say plainly what they purpose to do about the finances and the South. If they refuse they will not gain public confidence. If they accept, they will involve themselves in all kinds of inextricable difficulties. Whether the time for "new parties" has arrived or not we shall not pretend to say, but it is quite certain that the Democratic Party as at present constituted cannot possibly set at rest the disturbed questions which are now pressing for a solution.

THE REVENUES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Several remarkable changes have taken place in the distribution of taxation in Great Britain during the last fifteen years, some account of which may be useful in our own country at a time when questions of finance are occupying so much of public attention. These changes may be traced in the "Statistical Abstract for the United Kindom," an admirably compiled public document, containing, in a clear and concise form, a comparative statement of the more important statistics for a series of years. The last number embraces those for each of the last fifteen years from 1859 to 1873 inclusive. This period has been one of almost uninterrupted peace, and the country has been left free to develop its resources and pursue its industries steadily—a process which has resulted in an enormous increase of wealth, and, indirectly, in the modifications of the revenue system to which we have referred. So continuous has been the prosperity of the kingdom during the time we have mentioned that in sixteen years the revenues have exceeded the estimates twelve times; the expenditures have fallen below the estimates eleven times, and there has been a net surplus at the close of the year twelve times, the largest of these being in 1870, and the next largest last year, 1873.

In 1859 the gross revenue of the United Kingdom was £65,623,181, or, calculating the pound at five dollars, $328,115,905. Fifteen years later this sum had increased to £77,335,657, or $386,678,285. The sources of the revenue have very greatly changed. In 1859 the Customs contributed thirty-seven per cent. of the entire revenue. In 1874 this proportion had been cut down to twenty-six per cent. In 1859 the excise duties and licenses, confined entirely to spirits, wines, and beer, yielded only twenty-seven per cent. of the revenue. In 1874 these rose to thirty-five per cent., having almost exactly changed positions with the Customs.

If, now, we turn to the Customs, we find an analogous change going on in them. In 1859 sugar yielded twenty-five per cent. and tea twenty-two per cent. of the Customs revenues; these, with coffee and corn, making up more than one-half. Spirits, wine, tobacco, and snuff, on the other hand, contributed only thirty-nine per cent., while the remainder was got from a considerable number of miscellaneous articles. In 1874 sugar yields only nine per cent., and tea sixteen per cent.; coffee has fallen to less than one per cent., and corn has disappeared from the tariff. Spirits, wine, and tobacco, on the other hand, have advanced steadily until they give seventy-two per cent. of the total Customs dues, and the miscellaneous imported articles fall to about one-half of one per cent. Sugar, tea, and coffee are articles which occupy the border ground between luxuries and necessities. They are not the same kind of luxuries as spirits and tobacco, for they are employed as a part of the daily food of the people, and unquestionably afford nourishment. They are not, however, necessities in the sense that bread and meat are, since they are dispensable, and their nutritive offices can be filled by other and less costly articles. A tax imposed on them, therefore, certainly distributes itself very generally and evenly, and can be avoided by those whom it inconveniences. But wines, spirits, and tobacco are pure luxuries. They are not in any sense necessary to the maintenance of life, or even of that standard of comfort to which modern peoples, in the more advanced countries, are accustomed. They are, therefore, essentially fit for taxation, and it is quite proper that as between these and sugar, tea, and coffee, the latter should be favored. This has been the policy of the British Government.

That Government has also steadily reduced the number of articles on which it levies Customs dues. As at present constituted, their tariff embraces but seven classes of articles subjected to ordinary import duties, namely, cocoa, coffee, chicory, dried fruit, tea, tobacco, and wine. Taxes to countervail excise duties are also laid on beer and the materials of beer, and on spirits and the materials of spirits, as well as on gold and silver plate and playing-cards. But all the duties are strictly specific. In June, 1874, the number of articles specified, or distinguished in any manner in the English tariff, was fifty-three, as compared with 397 in 1859, and 1,046 in 1840.

A KING IN LIMBO.

Another king has come to grief. This time it is not the divinity of AMADEUS of Spain or GEORGE of Hanover that is unhedged. Those fierce democrats who would go out of their way to kick a king need not exercise their brutality on either of these discrowned monarchs. It is the King of Patagonia who is in trouble. We must suppose that that highly civilized kingdom, from the Rio Negro to the Land of Fire, is in a volcanic commotion over the capture of its King by a disrespectful naval officer of the Argentine Confederation. The original name of his Patagonian Majesty is Monsieur ORELIE DE TONNIENS. He is a native of sunny France, by education a lawyer, and from natural inclination an adventurer. Joining himself to a company of Gauls of his own kidney, DE TONNIENS went to Patagonia, where he established a colony near the Straits of Magellan. Now, Patagonia, as the well-versed reader need not be informed, is an undesirable country for a permanent place of abode. Even a royal establishment, one would suppose, would hardly tempt a gay Frenchman to long live there. But near the Magellan Straits are some islands reported to be rich in guano. It is guano that has enriched Chili in more senses than one; and the sharp Frenchmen thought they saw a chance to make a fortune from the fertilizing deposits of the Patagonian coast. The people of that land are guileless and simple as their own attire. Though the climate is not tropical, they usually find a light garb of dried grass and guanaco-skins sufficient for all purposes of comfort and fashion. When BOUGAINVILLE and CARTERET were the only voyagers who pretended to any knowledge of Patagonia, we were deluded with the fancy that the Patagonians were a race of giants. This was a safe and credible statement. Nobody could contradict it.

"So geographers, in Afric maps,
With savage pictures fill their gaps,
And o'er unhabitable downs
Place elephants for want of towns."

But, although the Patagonians are not giants, they are a trustful race; and when DE TONNIENS, with his eye on the guano beds, asked them to choose him king, they were doubtless tickled with the idea. Heretofore they had had no government of any sort, unless that feudal tie that compelled the weakest to give the strongest a few extra trusses of pampa grass or guanaco-skins could be called a government. M. DE TONNIENS was made King of Patagonia, and, with his credentials—which must have been unique—in his pocket, he hied him back to the Department of Dordogne, MACMAHON'S Republic of France, to negotiate a loan on his guano deposits. Recognizing the fact that no Government is complete without a debt, he proceeded to float his bonds in his native Dordogne. His success was not specially brilliant; but some of his old compatriots, looking with awe upon a man who dared to be a king in these degenerate days, when royalty is so much out of fashion, subscribed to the great Patagonian loan. The French brokers and agriculturists know little about fertilizers, and they exchanged their crisp twenty-franc notes for royal Patagonian bonds secured by collateral guano. Returning to his realm, King ORELIE DE TONNIENS was overhauled by an Argentine man-of-war. The Argentine Government claims a part of Patagonia; Chili claims another part. These two nations have never thought it worth while to go to war about the miserable country; but King ORELIE, with money in his royal fob, was a prize not to be despised. He was a usurper, or, as we should more accurately put it, a claimant. Being a mischievous person, with money about him, he was, so to speak, nabbed. Therefore, the Department of Dordogne rises up and demands of the Duke DECAZES, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that this violation of international comity (that seems to be the proper phrase) shall be investigated.

The ducal Secretary of Foreign Affairs must be puzzled by this application. What's Hecuba—thereby meaning the King of Patagonia—to him, or he to Hecuba, that he should make a row? The thrifty Dordognese, who have put their savings into Patagonian bonds think that the Secretary has a great deal to do about this breach of international law? It happens, however, that their old friend has formally renounced his French citizenship. In order to secure the suffrages of the artless Patagonians he became altogether as one of them. It is not likely that the archives of that far-off land contain evidence of this fact; but Chilian newspapers have said that M. DE TONNIENS abjured the country of his birth, and by some pagan rite was admitted into the fellowship of the Patagonian freeholders. Whether this be so or not, it stands to reason that a Frenchman, however French he may be, cannot become the reigning monarch of even a Patagonian and independent nation without at least temporarily waiving his original rights of citizenship. At any rate the Argentines have got him, and we make no doubt that they will safely keep him. Having a revolution and two or three prospective foreign wars on their hands, the Argentines have no use for a king. As kings go nowadays, his Patagonian Majesty is well enough; but his captors have no other anxiety except to keep him out of the embrace of his unbreeched subjects. His true field is the United States, where he might be received by the Lotos Club, shown our new Court-house, give a course of lectures, and be endowed with a Faneuil Hall dinner and a festive ode by the genial OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

UNIVERSAL LANGUAGE.

The adoption of a universal language is often referred to as a desirable object to be attained, and in many cases it would, no doubt, remove aggravating difficulties which now result from a multiplicity of tongues. The ignorance or imperfect knowledge of a particular idiom often causes business men to regret that confusion which has prevailed since the days of Babel. Travelers find the discomfort that results from inability to converse with any people through whose country they pass. The student himself would derive advantages from the adoption of a vernacular used as a common channel of communication. The field of his observations would at once be enlarged, and much of the time now necessarily devoted to the acquisition of different languages might be saved for higher purposes.

Desirable as such a convenience appears to be, it may be asked whether it is at all feasible. Many things are done every day, many plans carried out, about the possibilities of which serious doubts may have been entertained at first. Numerous instances of all kinds could be adduced. When, four years ago, this paper undertook a crusade against the corrupt power of the Tammany Ring, it seemed like an attempt at something that could not be done. It was done, nevertheless. The reign of the villains who disgraced and plundered the City was overthrown, and some of them suitably rewarded. Had somebody foretold then that we should see the people re-elect substantially the same Government within two years, he certainly would have seemed like a prophet of things impossible. And yet these very things came to pass. And equally great and unlooked-for changes may take place in other fields. Nations are nowadays drawn into closer proximity and fellowship than formerly. They give more attention to common interests and to any policy calculated to further them. Barriers are pulled down. Schemes are set forth with a view to soften, simplify, or wipe out social and national differences. International congresses are convened to consider the expediency of a uniform system of money, weights, and measures, or to promote international legislation. If there is ever to be a supreme tribunal to which nations shall commit the guardianship of the peace of the world, it looks almost like a corollary of such an institution to agree upon the adoption of a language which shall be the common medium of expression between all interested parties.

Which language shall that be? In an article in the *International Review*, written by a witty and able critic, modern Greek is suggested as combining the requisite qualities. But why a language should be chosen which is spoken by a population smaller than that of the State of New-York is not very manifest. The main argument in its favor is that it might be accepted by the great powers without hurting the vanity and conceit of either. It has moreover great qualities of wealth, elasticity, and harmony.

But this will hardly be a sufficient cause to entitle it to preference. There are other idioms, equally flexible and rich, which are already largely in use, and which have the advantage of greater simplicity, as well as being better adapted to the processes of modern thought. Considered from this point of view, the claims of English appear to be best. Its kinship to the idioms of both Latin and Teutonic origin make it, in a measure, less foreign than any other to the most important ethnological groups. Its grammatical constructions and verbal formations are comparatively easy; it is spoken most generally, and in power, copiousness, and precision it stands second to none.

French, in its structure, bears the mark of accuracy and a power of rare delicacy. In charm and elegance, as a medium of conversation, no idiom surpasses it. This is probably one of the reasons to which we must ascribe the favor which French has always enjoyed in diplomatic circles, although, according to the writer above referred to, it was due to "the linguistic incompetence of the French themselves." "Their language," he says, "may have been adopted from necessity because it was found that their diplomatists could learn no other." If this be meant as a joke, it is not a happy one. Its propriety is questionable in a proposition which does not appear to be ventured with a jocose intention. The incompetence of the French people, or their reluctance to learn another tongue, would not be likely to make out a good case for the adoption of their own by the rest of the world. If it has been held in a somewhat special favor it must be owing to other causes, and we should be inclined to look for them in the inherent qualities of the idiom, in the nature of the French people, in their geographical position, and in the prominent part they always have taken in all political enterprises in Europe since the time of the Crusades.

Be this as it may, there is no pressing necessity for caviling about the merits of this language or that. English and French appear to us to combine most of the qualities desirable in an international medium of communication. The Germans would very likely bring in a plea for German, and, indeed, if we are to be led by the people who have the biggest words, they have as good a chance as any. Germans are ambitious. Their numbers increase daily, and their local advance has already shown itself here in displacing French in some of our public institutions, and in appointing Germans as Professors of French in others. MAGNUS GROSS could tell us something about that.

In the mean time, as no international congress has yet to decide which of the living idioms shall be the international language of the world, we can only recommend to our readers to study well such as may be useful to themselves, especially their own.

POOR JACK.

On the surface of things, there does not seem to be any reason why the American sailor should be a specially troublesome person. Nevertheless, his care, custody, and needful supervision do involve, apparently, a vast amount of law-making, discussion, and worry. Whether the fault is in poor Jack, or in those who make a living by pretending to take care of his interests, is not so clear. As for Jack himself, we are inclined to the opinion that he has seen his best days, or he has been very much overrated. Apart from all the glamour which the romance of the sea throws about the average sailor, he is not a specially agreeable person. Since the days of the Argonauts until now, poets have celebrated the sea and all that belongs to it. And until the story of the *Three Bells* becomes as mythical in the far-off ages as that of Jason and the Golden Fleece is in our time, we suppose the world will find its finest figures and most touching reminiscences in the pathless sea, the cruel breakers, the dangerous lee-shore, the tempest-tossed mariner, and all that passes over or sinks into the hollow-sounding and mysterious main. The sailor is by nature a grumbler, and by association a somewhat disreputable member of society. He fights in the forecastle, gets drunk on shore, spends his money viciously, and "beats" his employers out of their cash with a conscience as void of offense as if he were a bird of the air escaping from the snare of the fowler. Nevertheless, Jack has a soul to be saved, human associations that bind him to every Christian citizen, and the possibilities of culture that invite good-will and demand kindly protection from the State.

Just now there is a new disturbance over the Shipping act of 1872, and a movement to secure its repeal is on foot. It would not be fair to say that all the opposition to this law comes from the greedy men who formerly made large gains by the shipping and boarding of sailors. But it is true that the landsharks, as the sailors who know them call the shipping-masters and boarding-house keepers, are a unit in their opposition to the statute. Some mercantile men say that the law is imperfect; others say that the new system of shipping is more obstructive to commerce than the old. But we do not recollect having heard from any source that the condition of the sailor is not better under the Shipping Act than it ever was before. That law had its origin in San Francisco, where the villainies of the shipping-masters and boarding-house men, after years of impunity, assumed the most monstrous forms. The outrages perpetrated on unfortunate sailors by these creatures were frightful. They reminded those who read of them of the atrocities of the coolie trade of the Pacific. It was thought necessary to preserve the morale of the American merchant marine by the device of some legal protection for the property and person of the sailor. As far as practicable the law of 1872, which was drawn by United States District Judge HOFFMAN, of San Francisco, places in the hands of a United States Commissioner the shipping, discharge, and paying of the sailor. The "landsharks" used to bleed the ship-master for giving him a crew, and bleed the sailor for the privilege of being shipped. The law makes this impossible; if it does not do this it is imperfect and ought to be amended. Under the old order of things the sailor was systematically plundered by pretended bills for board and liquors, and was sent off to sea with an outfit of clothing, or "dunnage," that was costly and worthless. The new law ought to remedy this abuse; perhaps it does; if it does not it should be made to accomplish that end. At any rate a repeal of this law, conceived as it was in the spirit of thoughtful kindness for the sailor, would be ill-advised and fatal to the reform already begun.

As we have said, Poor Jack has many frailties and objectionable traits. Chief among these is his sheer inability to take care of himself. Why the rover of the sea, the happy-go-lucky traveler of the watery wastes, should be improvident and reckless when on shore we need not now inquire. This has always been his character, and the treatment he has received from the world has strengthened rather than weakened his peculiar habits. He is fleeced, imposed upon, and shamefully handled wherever he goes. It would be a crying shame if, after this brief trial, we should give over the care of the American sailor to the landsharks that infest every considerable port of the Republic. Before the law was passed the condition of the sailor was as bad as it could be. It is incredible that thoughtful and honest men should return to it.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Mignon" is to be given at the Academy of Music this evening. It should not be forgotten that Ambroise Thomas' opera has for its principal interpreter Mlle. Albani, whose début here was the event of the season; and it must further be remembered that, on account of the exigencies of the répertoire, the lady will not be able to appear often in the same character. To-night she will personate *Mignon* for the second, and, probably, the last time. "Aida" is to be sung at to-morrow's matinée.

THE THOMAS SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The formal inauguration of this season's series of Symphony Concerts brought together at Steinway Hall, yesterday, an audience filling the place. Mr. Thomas' performances have long ranked with the chief attractions of the City, and the indications are, this Fall, that they will be regarded as first and foremost among Metropolitan entertainments. This distinction is equally creditable to the public and to the concerts. It indicates an appreciation of the highest order of music which could scarcely have been looked for five or six years ago, and, on the other hand, it shows that, good as Mr. Thomas' programmes have been in the past, he constantly finds means to enhance their value. The interest taken in them is increasing steadily, season after season. The innovation of a public rehearsal prefacing each concert was tested yesterday, and proved the ever-growing popularity of Mr. Thomas' recitals by its unqualified success. A few persons might attend the concerts proper as a matter of fashion, but the assembly, by daylight, of the feminine *ton* could only be effected by the influence of a genuine love of music and a sincere admiration for the work of Mr. Thomas' orchestra. We do not propose to deal further with yesterday's rehearsal than to make mention of the foregoing facts, and to express our belief that the fresh series of concerts will be the most prosperous enterprises of the Winter. Mr. Thomas' public rehearsals, we have only to add, are as finished as genuine performances, and as such might call for criticism, did not every new hearing of the efforts of his band disclose new beauties in the compositions and readings, and urge us to await the concerts. Let us, then, be content to say that on the occasion we refer to Berlioz's symphony of "Childe Harold" and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony were played, and that, between the two, a piano-concerto by Grieg, with orchestral accompaniment, was executed by Herr Boscovitz, loud applause—and plaudits at a matinée are plaudits indeed—being bestowed by the audience. The concert, when the same programme will be interpreted with all the pomp and circumstance exacted, may be attended to-morrow evening.

THE MARK SMITH BENEFIT.

The report of Mr. Max Strakosch, Treasurer of the Mark Smith Memorial Committee, shows that the receipts of the late benefit were $3,392, and the expenditures $787 78, leaving a balance of $2,604 22. Yesterday Mr. Strakosch sent to Mrs. Smith at Milan a sight draft for £464 13s. 8d., being the gold proceeds of $2,500, which leaves in his possession $104 22, currency, subject to future drafts when a few small outstanding bills have been paid.

THE BURNING OF THE SHIP CENTAUR—SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 5.—Advices from Tahiti to Sept. 20, received to-day, give the following particulars of the burning of the ship Centaur, Aug. 11, off the Marquesas Islands: The brig Nautilus, from San Francisco, picked up a boat having on board the second mate and four of the crew of the Centaur, and took them to Tahiti. The Centaur was loaded with coal from Liverpool. The first mate and seven of the crew put off in a boat for the Marquesas Islands. One man was lost on the passage. The remainder arrived safely at Resolution Bay in seventeen days after leaving the ship. The second mate kept in company with Capt. Foster and his crew during four days and nights. In a heavy gale the Captain's boat capsized, and the Captain and all hands were lost, notwithstanding the efforts of the mate's crew to save them. The number of men with the Captain is not stated.

THE DISTRESS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Nov. 5.—An officer sent from Fort McPherson, Nebraska, a few days ago by Gen. Ord, to visit all sections of the grasshopper district, reports that he finds no cases of actual starvation, but much suffering, some of which has been partially relieved from various sources. Relief must be given, or hundreds will starve before the Winter is half over. Within ten days many will be without a pound of corn or flour. The present aid they are receiving is but a drop in a bucket, and, unless the Government aids them, their alternative is fearful to contemplate.

THE REVISION OF THE TARIFF DUTIES.

BOSTON, Nov. 4.—A special dispatch from Washington says that in response to the inquiry of Mr. Dawes for information in regard to a revision of the tariff duties on a good many articles, and as to whether the present free list can be increased without diminishing to any great extent the Customs receipts, the Secretary says the free list can be increased without hurting the revenues. He names cocoa, arrow-root, coal, bees-wax, gypsum, oat-meal, tannic acid, umber, indigo, and a large number of chemicals and extracts to be added to the free list.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—A large number of scientific men met to-day to confer on the expediency of recommending to the next Legislature a provision for a new and thorough scientific survey of the State. A report in favor of the survey will be made to the next Legislature.

THE BOSTON WATER SUPPLY.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—The reports on the water question are now all in, the last, that of the commission of physicians appointed to consider the purity of the several proposed sources of supply, having been submitted to the Common Council this evening. The commission reported that the water of Sawshine River is the best in quality, but on the whole they would recommend the Charles River, if taken above South Natick. An order was passed for the Mayor to petition the General Court for an act authorizing the city to take water from the Charles River.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—The Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims resumed its session to-day. A large number of counsel were present from various parts of the country. The calendar was called, but no cases were ready for hearing. Opinions were expressed by counsel that they could not for some time prepare petitions in behalf of their clients, and when they did so the petitions would have to be printed before presentation to the Court. The law requires petitions to be filed by the 22d of January next.

The Court said it was desirous of proceeding to business without loss of time, and therefore hoped counsel would use due diligence in promptly preparing their respective petitions, and afterward present the required testimony.

Mr. Creswell, Government counsel, demurred to a petition presented by Mr. Beaman in the Abagail case, on the ground it did not state that the parties at the time of the loss were entitled to the protection of the United States.

Mr. Beaman considered such a statement unnecessary, as the parties at the time of the loss lived in the North, were loyal to the Union, and had always been known as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Creswell said that although it might not be very important to insert the statement in the petition, the law required it should be done.

The court reserved its decision.

DECISIONS ON APPEALS AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS.

A recent examination shows that the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to decisions on appeals and to the classification of imports for duty, particularly of mixed materials, is fully sustained by judicial decisions of the Supreme Court, and the District Courts of the United States. The statutory rule of construction has been in force, unbroken, since 1842, and the leading decision of the Supreme Court in 1853 has been the law, without question, since. No doubt is entertained at the Department that it will be fully sustained by the court in pending cases.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $15,582,047; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,815,000; coin, $88,618,549, including coin certificates, $22,315,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

NAVAL NOTES.

Master John P. Wallis has been ordered to the Dictator, at Key West; Surgeon Henry M. Wells to the receiving ship Vermont; Assistant Surgeon James M. Ambler to the Kansas; Chief Engineer William G. Buehler to the Brooklyn; Master S. H. May has been detached from the Dictator, and placed on waiting orders; Assistant Surgeon D. A. Brown from the Kansas, and ordered to return home.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed James L. Broaddus, of California, agent for the Indians at the Hoopa Valley Agency in that State.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed Charles Guirkin Superintendent of Life-saving Stations on the coasts of North Carolina and Virginia.

The following is a list of appointments of Second Lieutenants in the army from civil life, and the regiments to which they have been assigned—the appointees having passed the examination required by general order No. 81 of 1872: Frank X. Kinzie, Twentieth Infantry; A. Burnley Crittenden, Fourth Infantry; Arthur Williams, Third Infantry; Andrew T. Miller, Twenty-third Infantry; John J. Kane, Twenty-fourth Infantry; E. De Russy Nichols, Twenty-third Infantry; Walker S. Scott, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Charles G. Ayres, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Christopher H. Gorringe, Eleventh Infantry.

PERSONAL.

Major D. B. McKibben, Tenth Cavalry, has been ordered to report to Major Gen. Hancock, President of the Retiring Board, New-York City, for examination.

Secretary Robeson is expected to return here this evening.

PROF. SEELYE, OF AMHERST.

THE NEW CONGRESSMAN FOR THE TENTH MASSACHUSETTS DISTRICT—ADDRESS TO HIS CONSTITUENTS LAST EVENING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Prof. Seelye, of Amherst College, elected to Congress as an Independent Republican, over Alexander, in the Tenth District, was quite as much surprised as every one else at the result of the election. To his friends and neighbors who gathered to congratulate him last night, at College Hall, Amherst, he made a brief speech, as follows:

I confess I find myself influenced by mingled feelings of joy and sadness; joy at the result of the election in the Tenth District, as showing its deliverance from the power of a political ring; sorrow in the election of the Governor, for I like to see a man who has principle and backbone at the head of the State. As to this district, I suppose you think I ought to feel rejoiced by the result. I cannot feel that I should be sent to Congress. I do not feel rejoiced. I have an increasing fondness for a quiet life and the position which I hold as Professor in Amherst College. It is not a pleasure, then, for me to change my mode of life. I do not think that the position of member of Congress is to be preferred to this. I am not used to talking of myself, but I am not used to being elected as member of Congress. When I was asked two years ago if my name might be used, I refused, and when my name was used again this year I could not refuse, because if I had they would have asked, Who has asked you to grant it? If I had refused afterward they would have asked, Why did you not say so? And, besides, it did not seem likely to amount to anything. Thus the matter has come to such an issue. Therefore I must excuse myself from the responsibility of the result. One of the daily papers has asked "How it was that this campaign cost nothing, for up here it costs money?" I will tell you, and you may tell them. You have chosen to seek me for this honor, and I have not chosen to seek you. They have said that there was a bill for printing. I have not received any such bill, and now, after the election, there is no object in paying any such bill. If I could waive personal considerations, I could congratulate you in that you have elected a man who never sought an office, and who never will. And that is something in politics which I rejoice to see, not because you have chosen me, but because you have chosen a man with those principles. Some one showed me a paper, (I do not know what will become of these papers, in which it was stated that there was a coalition, and it was rum and religion, so I expect that in the fall of the professor from his chair in college to the seat in Congress it will be used to adorn a tale, and rum did it. So the question is, which has gone to which? For I am not a rummy, at least and if religion has not gone to rum, but rum has gone to religion, I do not know as the religion will hurt the rum. The question has a broader field than this. It is a widespread sentiment of reform, and it is in this, the banner district of the State, if not of the country, that the breaking of the bonds of a political ring begins. My own words are most fittingly expressed in my thanks to you for the confidence you have placed in me.

Capt. Hill, of East Hampton, who was one of the strongest workers in the Seeley movement, also made a brief speech, at the same gathering, telling how it was carried on. It was, in every way, independent of the party rings and managers. The way we have conducted the campaign, said Capt. Hill, is this. We have always taken pains to speak the truth, and have said some hard things against our own (the Republican) party, and that is the way to do. Speak the truth whoever it may hit, and we have felt interest enough to pay our own bills in order to have a deserving man in Congress. We wanted to send a man down there who would not buy his position, and therefore would not sell our interest. I do not say that a man who buys his position will steal, but he must get his money back some way, and I say it is a significant fact to see Benjamin F. Butler walking out of the back door of the Capitol and J. H. Seelye walking in at the front. The State of Maine was expecting to take its position at the head of Congress, and a man came into this State to buy votes; but we expect to see Massachusetts take its place at the head and keep it. We agreed that we should make no compromise in order to succeed, but whatever we did we would be honest. When B. F. Butler puts on his overcoat and walks out and J. H. Seelye walks in, it will be a lesson to party rings which they will do well to heed. The campaign cost Prof. Seelye a postage stamp, and his volunteer committee about $500. He was not notified of his nomination until election day.

A SUIT FOR FIVE MILLIONS.

CALDWELL, Ohio, Nov. 5.—The McCune-Hogan or Hoagland suit, involving $5,000,000 worth of land in Tioga County, Penn., is entered. Most of the Hogans or Hoaglands were discovered by means of a former dispatch.

COTTON ON FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMSHIP.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 5.—The steam-ship St. Louis, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, put in this morning with cotton on fire. Assistance has been sent to her at Venus Point.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

ON HORSEBACK THROUGH LOUISIANA.

THE MACHINERY OF THE SHREVEPORT CITY GOVERNMENT—QUESTIONABLE PROCEEDINGS OF THE RULING POWER—THE CONTRACT FOR THE MARKET-HOUSE, AND THE BANKING BILL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

The City of Shreveport first became of marked importance when the Republican arms conquered New-Orleans. The fall of the Crescent City made it not only the brevet-capital of Louisiana, but gave an astonishing impetus to its trade. Its position at the head of navigation on the Red River, and in the centre of the Louisiana Lake region, had previously made it a good trading post; but after the conquest of New-Orleans it became the entrepot of the rebel government for the transmission of cotton and sugar into Texas, whence in exchange came the medical stores and ammunition of which they were so sorely in need. The merchandise was carried for hundreds of miles in those peculiar long tilt wagons which have been very aptly called prairie schooners. Besides what was done on the account of the rebel authorities, it cannot be doubted that, in spite of orders to the contrary, considerable trading was done by private individuals. In this fashion Shreveport became known to the cotton-growers of the hill region—the Louisiana "Upland"—as a good place for trading. And when peace came, and what was left of rebeldom went back again to New-Orleans, the prestige which Shreveport had acquired was not lost. Then came the railroad connection which gave the city not only ampler opportunities for buying goods, but a full choice of markets for the disposal of cotton. The little city with its 10,000 inhabitants grew at once into a cotton centre, and had its buyers from the North, its agents from spinning factories, and its speculators from St. Louis. And as it drained the commerce of much of Eastern Texas, both by the Texas and Pacific Railroad and by the wagon trade, it was not impoverished by the increasing decline of Louisiana. In 1873, in spite of the dreadful epidemic by which it was almost decimated, (900 citizens dying out of 10,000,) no less than 85,000 bales of cotton were shipped to different points by rail and by river. Of this the greater part came from Texas.

The political troubles of Shreveport commenced in 1871 when the charter of the city was amended by the Legislature. The amendment did away with the Councilmen, but substituted in place thereof four Administrators, who, with the Mayor, acted as a Council. There was an Administrator of Finance, whose duty it was to receive and disburse all sums due to or from the city; an Administrator of Assessments, who assessed the city taxes and licenses, and was also invested with powers to fill such other functions as should be prescribed by the Council; an Administrator of Accounts, who had charge of all claims and demands upon the city, all contracts entered into by it, all records of ordinances making appropriations for claims, and was empowered to issue warrants upon the Department of Finance for their payment; and, finally, an Administrator of Improvements, who was intrusted with the erection and construction of all public works, all school-houses, hospitals, asylums, markets, railroads, canals, with the supervision of weights and measures, and of the Fire Department, and of all manufactures whatsoever, and also of all other such duties as might be from time to time prescribed by the Council.

It was provided by the amendment that there should be an election for the Administrators of Finance and Accounts on the first Monday in November, 1872; that the Mayor and the remaining administrators should hold over until the first Monday in November, 1873, and that from that time there should be an election every year in like manner. The election was legally held in 1872; but in 1873 the Governor of the State, by the advice of the Attorney General, refused to issue any order for the election on the ground that as, in consequence of the epidemic, there had not been issued the legal advertisement, it could not be fairly held. He, therefore, by the power vested in him, appointed the officers then acting. The power and patronage of the Governor were so increased by special acts of the Legislature in the time of Warmoth as to give him, for one reason or another, the appointment of all the important offices both in the parishes and in the corporate towns, so that at the present time the elective franchise in Louisiana is but the shadow of what it is in the North. There was a disposition on the part of the ruling body to evade the election of the Administrators of Assessments and Improvements on some plea of lapse in the previous election; but this has been adjusted, and the election will take place in good faith.

The pay of the administrators and the Mayor was at first fixed at $600 per annum, but it was afterward raised to $1,200 in consequence of the deteriorated value of city scrip. Each individual has a clerk who receives $1,500 per annum. If anyone should jump to the conclusion that these men were all carpet-baggers it would be erroneous, for of the five two only—the Mayor and the Administrator of Improvements—are Northern men; the other three are citizens, one of them, the Administrator of Accounts, being a colored man. For a city of the size of Shreveport this machinery of government seems rather complicated and expensive; but in justice it must be considered that this is not of itself an indication of fraud, since many a western city has consumed its own entrails by a like folly—the offspring of swollen ambitious hopes and projects. The first act of the ruling body was to pave the levee, a work very badly needed since much of the traffic depends upon wagons. The citizens claim that this work was inefficiently done, and it is true that at the present moment, the fourth year since it was laid down, there is not the least vestige of any macadamizing. All is sand, bare of stones as the palm of one's hand. As the city had no money, and the work cost $90,000 exclusive of guttering and grading, which cost $30,000, the contractors were paid by giving over to them the funds derived from the city wharves until such time as their bill was answered in full. The merchants fronting the levee were assessed $30,000, which they gladly paid, as the work was of vital necessity to their trade, though they were unanimous in assuring me that the macadamizing was badly done and should not have cost more than $30,000 in all, exclusive, of course, of guttering and curbing. The method of payment, however, deprived a city already penniless of one chief source of income.

The next job attempted was by the Police Jury, who got an act from the Legislature to issue bonds to the amount of $300,000 to build a new parish court-house and jail. They were going to tear down the former, but the Tax-payers' Association interfered, and by the expenditure of $7,000 had the place rendered perfectly safe. The trouble was not with the walls, but with the timbers supporting the roof; the ends of these had become nearly rotten, and the roof was in danger of falling in. A new jail was really needed, as the present one is unsafe and unhealthy and actually dangerous. The walls of brick are crumbling; there is one large hole whence many criminals have escaped, and numerous cracks. To the proposal for a new jail there was no opposition, but when the contract was given at $69,000, some $40,000 in excess of what was necessary, the Tax-payers' Association came once more to the front, and clamored so loudly that the Police Jury rescinded the contract and the old jail is still retained.

The next move was by the Council, and was the erection of a market-house. It was greatly needed, and the building put up is commodious and fit in every way for the requirements of the place. But as the city was over head and ears in debt already it was built by contractors, who took as their pay the market fees for the period of twelve years from the opening of the place. Among the citizens opinion seemed divided as to the value of the erection, some placing it as high as $40,000, some as low as $20,000. I inspected the building and found it solid and handsome, built chiefly of brick and iron, though unfortunately the story above the market proper was constructed of wood. In this story were the offices of the city authorities, and good large court-rooms. The market itself was well furnished with stalls, had a good flooring, and moreover was sufficiently large to accommodate the needs of a much more numerous population; so that it will be good for a long time to come. As for the wooden story above, that can easily be replaced by corrugated iron, with spelter roof, when a new one is needed. After conversing with a competent builder—a Republican, but one taking no active part in politics—I came to the conclusion that the cost was about $40,000. But as the method of payment takes away from the city all the revenue receivable from markets—a very large item—it is to be regretted, the more especially as the city received last year in spite of the epidemic $10,000 from this source. Should the city only hold its own, the contractors will be paid in five years, principal and interest, but should it increase, as it seems to be doing, in spite of all its troubles, then the payment will be made in less than four years. Even should it fall behind, which is not likely, seeing that its commerce comes in a great measure from Texas, a growing State, the payment would be made in seven years. This being so, the terms of the contract seem so unjust to the city that the citizens are warranted in believing that the Council must have received some consideration before they acceded to a proposal that robbed the city of so much revenue for so long a time.

It is noteworthy that neither this contract nor that by which the wharfage funds were hypothecated can stand in law. They were made in defiance of the statute, which, distinctly provides that if the city cannot pay from current funds, it must do so by the issuing of bonds redeemable in forty years. As the mode of payment is expressly stated, the agents of the city had no power to travel outside, and therefore their contract is null and void. Let me say that the contractors are all men belonging to the city, one of them being a butcher, another the leading merchant of the place, another a builder and mechanic, and the fourth a saloon keeper of good character.

The next move of the ruling body was to obtain an act of the Legislature to issue bonds for the general paving of the city to the amount $1,250,000, commencing with an installment of $135,000. This had to be submitted to the vote of the people, but was defeated by the shrewd action of the Tax-payers' Association. Conscious that, if they manifested any opposition, and drew out the whole force of their enemies, they would be beaten, they organized in secret, and only declared their sentiments on the morning of the polling. It was then too late for the Council to bring up their forces, and they were fairly beaten by thirty-four votes. The Tax-payers' Association then went to work, subscribed their money, and macadamized the principal streets, which were in a shocking condition, at a cost of $28,000. So much of the trade of Shreveport depends upon good roads that their prompt action undeniably preserved them from losing their wagon trade after the subsiding of the epidemic. Already wagons were getting slewed and broken in some of the bad spots, and the countrymen were complaining loudly. Now the roads are capital, not only in the city, but right to the line of Natchitoches Parish.

The next measure was a peculiar one. It was entitled the Shreveport Banking bill, and the corporators were George L. Smith, of Shreveport, M. C.; William Harper, the colored Senator; C. C. Antoine, the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana; M. A. Walsh, the Mayor of Shreveport; S. A. Hamilton, the Tax Collector of Shreveport; H. B. Morse, the father-in-law of Col. Keeting, the leading Radical of the place; E. Kenney, A. L. Huff, and James L. Thompson, of whose personnel I could learn nothing. The bill in question gives the new corporation exclusive powers for supplying the city with water and gas, and also exclusive right of ferriage at the crossing of Red River at this city. The citizens claim that this bill simply gives up the city to the corporators. I don't know that it is necessary to discuss the question, but I must say that, considering the fact that the city was already supplied with gas, any giving of an exclusive right to another company for the same purpose, smacks much more of Turkish civilization than of American. Also, that the sum of $500 per annum paid to the city for such extraordinary privileges is somewhat inadequate, seeing that the steam-ferry company now pay $1,800 per annum for that privilege, and at the expiration of their contract are to pay $3,000 per annum.

Thus it will be seen that at Shreveport, as at other places, the fight is not a political one, though every endeavor has been made to give it that appearance. The northern parishes are disorderly, and are peopled by murderous ruffians, but their acts have no political connection with the strife going on at Shreveport. There they are fighting for commercial existence. Nor can the negroes be blamed for the support which they give to the ruling body. The teaching of their lives has been to reverence authority. First they reverenced their masters, and now they give to the "Norf" the same implicit unquestioning faith. It is hard to learn from a negro, not a leader, but one of the rank and file, what he thinks, feels, and fears. My own opinion, founded upon what I have seen throughout Louisiana, leads me to believe that at the outset the colored man voted for the North because he looked upon it as the authority that had succeeded to "ole massa." Then came the carpet-bagger, soon to be reinforced by the native scalawag, and these taught him both the mysteries of ballot-stuffing and the sweets of office. Some more negroes wanted office than existed places to fill, and, therefore, new parishes were created and new positions made. But as time goes on, the demand for office among the negroes will be so great, that they will split among themselves. Their timid natures will compel the seceders to ask for the assistance of the white men South, just as the regular ticket men rely upon the assistance of the white men North, and in this manner at length will be reached the solution of the trouble. But, in the meantime, the baleful energy of the ruling body consumes the land, and it may be that relief will come when Louisiana is commercially dead.

GAR.

THE GERMAN SOCIETY.

The Directors of the German Society report that during the present month 3,879 German immigrants arrived at Castle Garden, 4,295 less than during the same month of last year. The whole number of German immigrants landed here since the 1st of January amounted to 40,188, a decrease of 50,844, compared with the first ten months of last year. The Relief Committee during the past month aided 129 immigrants in poor and destitute circumstances, but the majority of them were in good circumstances, and mostly destined for the Western States.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL GOSSIP.

THE TRUTH ABOUT DOCKRAY'S COMPLAINTS—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S TOUR—HAVANA TOPICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Friday, Oct. 30, 1874.

Your correspondent has recently noticed in THE TIMES' Paris correspondence, and elsewhere, the reports concerning the landing at Santander of the American, F. A. Dockray, who was sentenced to death in this island for "infidencia," but was pardoned, and sent to Spain on the 30th of August. The reports are that he landed nearly naked, and entirely without resources. This adventurer, who loses no opportunity to cast an ungrateful slur upon the Government to which he belongs, received the protection of, and was cared for by, that Government from the very moment of his capture. The United States Consul General at Havana sent one of his clerks to Puerto Principe, who remained there six weeks in daily attendance to see to his case and comfort. Dockray was allowed separate quarters in the jail where he was confined, and was provided with everything he required. After his trial by court-martial and the commutation of the sentence of death to one of ten years' *presidio*, which commutation was due entirely to the efforts of Consul General Hall and the State Department, Dockray was sent to Havana, to be thence shipped to some penal establishment in Spain. His protectors did not desert him. He was allowed a first-class passage in the steamer from Nuevitas to Havana, dined at the Captain's table, and on arrival at Havana, was transferred to the best quarters in the jail. Mr. Hall visited him a number of times during the few days he remained here, procured for him clothing and other necessaries, provided him with a first-class passage by the steamer, gave him pocket-money for the voyage, and even went aboard to see him off. All these expenses for Dockray—some hundreds of dollars—were paid by Mr. Hall, entirely out of his own means, for Dockray had no funds himself, and it is a fact that during the whole time of his imprisonment none were received for him from either his family or his friends. I also learn that Dockray was somewhat exacting in his manner, and not altogether satisfied with the conduct of his case, although he confessed that, when first captured, he expected nothing less than to be immediately shot.

The Government announces that next Sunday, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at the same place where the drawings of the lottery are held, the public burning of 12,774 bank notes of the Spanish Bank, representing a value of $564,529 20, part of the amount received for the ten per cent. income tax, will take place. On the succeeding Sunday, the 8th, another amount will be burned, and so on from time to time as fast as the money can be gathered in.

Havana journals publish daily telegrams concerning the progress of the Captain General on his tour of inspection through the interior, the volunteers everywhere turning out in his honor and being reviewed by him. He has decorated a number of them, and, according to reports, is well pleased with their bearing and training. His Excellency left here on the morning of the 22d, and arrived the same day at Sagua, in the same car in which he took passage; this journey has been cited as a triumph of Cuban railroading. On the trip he inspected the volunteers at Mordazo and San Domingo. The next day he left Sagua for Caibarien and Remedios. The latter town, as we are informed by a telegram from the Colonial Minister to the Captain General, has been recently raised to the dignity of a city. At midday of the 24th, after attending a military mass, celebrated in memorial of the late Marquis Del Duero, at the "Matilde," about a mile from Camajuani, he reviewed the volunteer cavalry corps of that place, which has been so active in the pursuit of the insurgents. The 24th he entered Remedios, and on the 25th reviewed all the forces of that place, some 1,000 strong. He everywhere inspected the military hospitals. The festivities given in his honor at Remedios consisted of a vespers service at the church, and a grand ball at the Casino. Thus the inhabitants of Remedios attended to his spiritual and bodily welfare, ministering to his religious sentiments, and afterward contributing to his social enjoyment. At Remedios he visted the jail, and gave audience to all that solicited a hearing. Leaving Caibarien by steamer on the 26th, he reached Sagua the same afternoon. The next day he proceeded to Santa Clara, where he was enthusiastically received. On the 28th he entered Cienfuegos, and yesterday a grand parade was given. To-day he leaves for Sancti Spiritus, and his intention is to inspect the *trocha* from Moron to Jucaro, and all the military posts of the Spanish forces. Since the Captain General's absence the price of gold has been slowly but surely rising, and is quoted to-day at 100 per cent. firm.

Don Dionisio de la Costilla, who commanded the Spanish steamer Tornado at the time of the capture of the Virginius, sails in the Spanish steamer to-day.

The performance announced to take place last Saturday night by the celestial bodies, the moon, earth, and sun, to "the music of the spheres," went off with great *éclat* at the time fixed upon. The eclipse was watched with exceeding interest by the Havanese from house-tops and other observatories during its whole duration. The celestial vault was almost cloudless, although occasional fleecy masses would momentarily obscure the silvery rays of the moon, which shone with almost solar brightness upon the city. Hundreds of people sat in the parks and watched the phenomenon of the heavens.

To come down from my sublime flight into the clouds, let me mention that the French Opera Bouffe Company, at the Tacon Theatre, has thus far given the operas of "Barbe Bleue" and "La Perichole." The artists on their first appearance had to combat the impression produced by the favorite performers who appeared last year in the same characters, but they are now steadily winning popularity, and the Havanese are well pleased.

The weather is bright and cool.

DEATH OF BISHOP BACON, OF MAINE.

Right Rev. D. W. Bacon, D. D., Bishop of Maine, died last evening at St. Vincent's Hospital, in West Fourteenth street. In August last, Bishop Bacon accompanied Archbishop McCloskey on a tour to Europe, where he was attacked with a severe illness. He was placed at a hospital in Brest for some time, and although he was in a very debilitated condition when the Archbishop was returning to New-York toward the close of the last month, it was thought advisable that he should return with him. Both reached this city by the French steamer Pereire, from Brest, on Wednesday afternoon, and Bishop Bacon was at once conveyed to St. Vincent's Hospital, where every attention was paid to him by the Sisters of Charity who have charge of the institution. He was sinking rapidly when he reached the hospital, and died about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Bishop Bacon was a native of Brooklyn, and entered the ministry in 1838, when twenty-four years of age. He was ordained as a priest by Bishop Dubois and was for several years Pastor of the Church of the Assumption, in Brooklyn. During his mission there he built the Church of St. Mary, or the Star of the Sea, in the same place. The Diocese of Portland, Me., was established in 1855, and Bishop Bacon was consecrated on the 22d of April, in the same year. At the time of his death he was in his sixtieth year, and during life he endeared himself to all who knew him.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

At the Café International a chess tournament has just been started, which is the first one played in this City for some five years, and is exciting considerable attention among chess-players. The tournament will be continued for some four weeks, and during that time about 500 games are to be played. At the close of the contest five first-class prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. Thirty-four chess-players of the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth class have been entered for the contest. The rules adopted for the government of the tournament are those of the Staunton chess practice.

THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE.

REJOICING OVER THE DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES—ADDRESSES BY JOHN KELLY AND ABRAM S. HEWITT—MR. HEWITT DEFENDS THE ALLEGED MURDERER CROKER.

The Tammany General Committee met last evening, and the occasion afforded an opportunity to rejoice over the Democratic successes in the City and country. Judge Spencer was selected to preside, and on taking the chair made a brief speech.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read, and the Treasurer reported a balance of $1,790 on hand.

Ex-Rebel Fellows, on behalf of the Committee on Organization, next read the following resolutions, which were received with cheers and adopted:

The Democratic Republican party of the City and County of New-York join in congratulation with their brethren throughout the Union, over the magnificent results achieved by the elections of Tuesday last. The victory gives to the country peace, tranquillity, and fraternal feeling, instead of strife, dissension, and bloodshed. It joins the long estranged sections of our land in bonds of confidence, mutual interest, and good-will, and yields to the nation for the first time since our civil war closed—a restored and harmonious Union. It gives us in the near future the money recognized in our national charter in place of a debased, vicious, and lying currency. It promises to unchain our commerce, and give our flag its rightful place over a prosperous merchant marine. It will speedily remove the oppressive burdens imposed by unwise tariff regulations, which have heavily taxed the wants and necessities of the masses for the benefit and emolument of a favored few—a tariff which seems to have been constructed for the double purpose of cheating the Government of its just revenue, and cheating the people by the imposition of unjust prices. It invests communities again with their rightful powers, and frees them from the insulting domination of arbitrary centralized authority. It instructs ambitious and malignant rulers, and their subservient, purchased agents, that the people constitute the source of all lawful power, and that the States of the Union are not to be upheld on the points of bayonets, but must rest alone upon the secure foundation of the popular will. It eliminates Butlerism, and all the iniquity which that word includes and denotes, forever from our politics, and it banishes sectionalism, intolerance, and corruption from our national councils. It restores the era of honest purpose in legislation under the guidance of honest men. It gives warning to President Grant that the safe precedent established by Washington and Jefferson is not to be departed from by him; that the "dignity" of the nation is better worth preserving than his own, and that two terms of Executive folly are quite enough for the ruler and too much for the country.

It lifts us out of the gloom of fifteen years into the full light of liberty, law, and order. And naming the independent sovereignties of our common Union that have united under our banner to vindicate these principles and win this unexample triumph, we call the glorious roll of States: New-York, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Oregon, Nevada, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas—twenty-three of the thirty-seven pledged by their present attitude to the election of a Democratic President in 1876, and represented in the National Legislature by a Democratic House of Representatives already secured. We feel an especial pride in the result in our own State and City. The election of the unyielding foe of knavery, misrule, and wrong, the wise statesman and incorruptible citizen, Samuel J. Tilden, as Governor by a majority of 45,000, together with all his associates on the State ticket; a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, insuring to the Empire State a Democratic Senator in Congress; the elevation to the Chief Magistracy of the City of William H. Wickham by 40,000 majority, with a Board of Aldermen in political accord with him, to aid his patriotic efforts to give good government to the Metropolis, so long plundered and misgoverned in the name of Reform—these are the splendid fruits of our labors, the rewards with which devotion to duty and principles are crowned.

We pledge the Democracy of the nation, and all the conservative friends of good government, that New-York has joined the column to stay; that we will abide by our faith, and that the sweeping victory of 1874 shall be repeated in the Presidential year of 1876.

John Kelly was now loudly called for, and came forward and spoke at some length. He said that he agreed with everything said in the resolutions, as they meet the questions that are before the country. The party now in power has carried things to such an extent, and in defiance of public opinion, that the people were aroused everywhere and determined to put it down. The question in the canvass affected the people everywhere. The legislation given by the Republican Party during the last few years has been of such a character that the men in power thought they could do anything, and the people would submit to it. The conservative element of the people was quiet all the time, expecting the regeneration of the country would come about in good time, but their hopes were not realized. The Republicans in the campaign confessed that their confidence had evaporated, and for the future they were going to sustain the Democratic Party. The change, they said, could not be worse than affairs at present. When the great State of Massachusetts—the Athens of the nation—that has been Republican since the organization of that party, has, too, wheeled into line, and said in words not misunderstood that it was time there was a change in this Government, their feelings were plainly not exaggerated. Other Republican States came into line, and they too were not brought in by the Democratic Party. We have been sustained by the conservative people of the nation everywhere. They expect the Democratic Party to give them good government, that we are going to regenerate the country, that the Southern States be placed upon an equality with all the other States, that the free opinion of the people can be expressed without the intervention of the military. And there can be no stronger evidence of this than the vote recorded on Tuesday. The next Congress will be Democratic, and the representatives must improve the condition of the country. Great circumspection must be shown by our legislators in the National Government, because the same retribution that the Republican Party has received will be demonstrated to the Democracy. No country can sustain itself unless the people act honestly. Selfishness and avariciousness must be buried deep in oblivion. The Congressmen elected must do everything possible to relieve us of the many abuses the country has suffered. A Democratic majority has been elected in the Assembly; it is true the Senate is against us, but there is a large working majority in the Assembly. When legislation comes up in that body we hope they will have the determination and honesty to vote against every measure in opposition to the interests of the people. Let the line be clearly drawn—the Republicans on the one side, the Democrats on the other. Let there be no more combinations to steal the public money, to pass special laws for the benefit of a few. Let our own party show to the world that it can use the victory with discretion and in the people's interest. The abuses in this City have been swept away by the Reform Party, but as they did not use their power for the people, they have taken it away and given it to the Democracy. Upon the organization of the Common Council the Aldermen elect must be exceedingly careful about what they are going to do. See that no bad measures pass the Board; that no rings are formed at all. Do not allow a few men make a ring to gain money or control patronage. Show now that you intend to give the people a good Municipal Government. The Police should not be partisan, and do not confirm any man who is presented to you, unless you feel sure that he is honest and upright, and will work for the benefit of the people, and not for himself.

Abram S. Hewitt was next introduced. He referred to the extraordinary fight he had on his hands, and felt that everything the Democrats had been struggling for during the past two years was at stake. If the mob and ring personified in that man who nominated himself had succeeded, he said, the labors of the Democratic Party would be for naught. If violence, yes, even murder, was necessary to accomplish the purpose of that man, it would have been done. He was apprised on the night before election that scenes of violence would be enacted, and sent word to the Police, who promised protection, but on election morning it was not there. If that sad murder had not occurred, James O'Brien would have been elected. No free election could take place if such a band of ruffians as paraded up Second avenue had not been so suddenly checked, and we would have the spectacle of a leader of a mob sent to Congress. Mr. Hewitt said that he had taken particular care to get the facts of the case, and it was clearly shown that the aggression on that occasion was from James O'Brien on Coroner Croker. Croker had no pistol and did not draw one, and the firing was done from the opposite side. The honest Democracy, he continued, could not afford to lose the fight, and they have won it. Honest measures were taken for victory. He visited no grog-shops, no crowds were treated, no ruffians hired, and no money was used to buy voters. Since the victory he felt the awful responsibility put on the Democratic Party. He stood in the presence of a mission so great that it almost overpowered him. The work of twenty years has to be undone, and we have to go back to the rock of integrity, honesty, and patriotism. The work is herculean. The mission of the Democratic Party is to sweep away the mass of corruption like a whirlwind, and if its representatives do not rise to the high standard of this work they are gone forever. Let no man with a touch of corruption raise his head for office now. Only once in a century is such a mission presented, and if we fail to come up to it the greatest disgrace and condemnation that can attach itself to a great party will befall us. He alluded briefly to the work in the local Government, and then closed with the admonition that the leaders must keep faith with the people.

A few remarks were made by Arthur J. Delaney relative to the removal of the heads of departments, after which the meeting adjourned.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, held an inquest yesterday on the remains of Julius Geutsch, who committed suicide by shooting and then drowning himself in the canal in West Bergen a couple of weeks ago. A verdict of suicide was rendered, the facts proven being as already published in these columns. The following letter, written to the woman on account of whom he committed suicide, was read:

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 26, 1874.

Very much loved from heart, loved Anna:

It falls heavy upon me to send you these lines, my good Anna. You have to excuse me. I should like to see you once more, but it cannot be. Only for you I have my thoughts. I would like to work to make you a very pleasant life. Only for you I leave this life, you good Anna. This gold ring, if you wish, you can wear it to remember me and my good mother. You need not be ashamed of it. My best respects to little Anna, from me a thousand times. Farewell. From yours until death.

JULIUS GEUTZSCH.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MEETINGS.

SECOND DAY AT DEERFOOT PARK.

Yesterday was the second day of the meeting at the Deerfoot Driving Park, at Parkville, Long Island, and four races were on the programme, the first two being the unfinished races of Wednesday. The other two regular races of the day were left unfinished in consequence of darkness, and were postponed until 1 o'clock to-day.

SUMMARIES.

DEERFOOT DRIVING PARK, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 4 and 5.—Purse $200 for horses that had never beaten 3:20; mile heats, best three in five in harness; $110 to first, $60 to second, and $30 to third horse.

John Murphy's r. m. Lady Collyer	1	5	2	1	1
A. Bownett's b. g. T. E. Gordon	2	1	3	3	2
Thomas Lee's b. g. Judge Bedle	4	3	1	2	3
E. H. Heard's b. g. Pat Malloy	3	4	4	4	4
L. E. Sifkin's br. g. Johnny	6	2	dis.		
Hiram Howe's gr. g. Henry Miller	7	6	dis.		
J. Wilson's br. m. Maud	5	dis.			
J. Carroll's br. m. Little Nell	dis.				
D. B. Goff's br. m. Addie Goff	dis.				

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39½	1:18½	2:37
Second heat	41	1:20	2:41
Third heat	40½	1:20	2:40
Fourth heat	41	1:22	2:42
Fifth heat	40	1:19¾	2:39½

SAME DAYS.—Purse, $300, for horses that have never beaten 2:35; mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $150 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third horse:

H. Howe's b. g. Prince	0	1	1	5	3	2	1
John Murphy's b. g. Mat. Turner	3	2	3	1	0	1	2
E. H. Heard's gr. g. Pollock	0	3	5	4	0	3	3
W. S. Thom's b. g. Phil O'Neil	5	5	2	2	4	r. o.	
G. F. Harris' b. m. Lonnie Case	4	4	4	3	5	r. o.	
S. Coon's b. m. Mollie Barker	6	dis.					

Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:37, 2:40, 2:38.

The regular races of the day were now called, the first being for 2:45 horses, in which four heats were trotted, and the second for 2:33 horses, three heats being got through with. Darkness then put an end to the sport, and both contests will be resumed to-day.

SUMMARY.

DEERFOOT PARK, LONG ISLAND, Thursday, Nov. 5.—Purse $200, for 2:45 horses; $100 to first horse, $60 to second, and $30 to third; mile heats; best three in five in harness.

P. W. Fleming's gr. g. Willie	5	1	3	1
H. Pollack's ch. g. Logan	1	2	1	4
W. S. Thom's b. g. Handy Andy	4	3	2	2
E. H. Jones' s. g. Doxey	3	4	4	3
L. E. Sifken's br. g. Johnny	2	5	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40½	1:20	2:43
Second heat	43	1:24	2:43
Third heat	42	1:24	2:46½
Fourth heat	43	1:23	2:44¾

SAME DAY.—Purse $300 for 2:33 horses; $150 to first horse, $100 to second, and $50 to third; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

W. S. Thorn's gr. g. Morris Daley	2	1	1
G. Walker's b. m. Lad e Annie	1	2	2
J. Murphy's b. m. Lady Sears	3	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	40	1:19	2:38¾
Second heat	42	1:21	2:41¾
Third heat	40	1:20	2:39½

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, GRAVESEND, LONG ISLAND, Thursday, Nov. 5.—Match $500, mile heats; best three in five in harness:

B. Snedeker's b. m. Lady Veola	2	1	1	1
M. Rogers' b. g. Ruby	1	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42¾	1:25	2:50
Second heat	44¼	1:28½	2:56
Third heat	44	1:27	2:54½
Fourth heat	44¾	1:28½	2:57

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Three sweepstake races came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, which were all closely contested, particularly the first race.

SUMMARIES.

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1874.—Sweepstakes, $150, for road horses; mile heats; 3 in 5 in harness; owners to drive.

P. Dailey's ch. m. Lady Dailey	2	2	1	1	0	1
A. Jones' gr. g. Ned	1	1	2	2	0	2
W. Lynch's b. g. James Kirby	3	3	3	3	1	3
J. W. Young's blk. m. Rebecca	4	4	4	dr.		
J. Murphy's b. g. Franey	dr.					
Owner's b. g. Monarch	dr.					

Time—3:10, 3:07, 3:01, 3:02, 3:02, 3:04.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $250, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Owner's s. g. Monarch	2	1	1	1
R. Laird's ch. m. Lady Laird	1	2	2	2
J. Torney's b. g. Judge Bedle	dr.			
J. Mullane's b. m. Sarcasm	dr.			
W. Morris' b. g. Bay Dan	dr.			

Time—3:14, 3:01, 3:02, 3:06.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300, mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. King's bl'k m. Betsy King	1	1	1
J. Murphy's s. g. Sorrel Jake	2	2	2
A. Straus' s. g. T. J. Stevens	dr.		
P. Durkin's s. g. Prince	dr.		

Time—2:45, 2:48, 2:46.

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

The two trots at White Plains, yesterday, were witnessed by a large number of people, and the 2:30 purse, which was postponed from Wednesday, occasioned much excitement among those present. It was finally won by Bonner.

SUMMARIES.

FAIR GROUNDS OF THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 4 and 5, 1874.—Purse $500 for horses that had never beaten 2:30, mile heats, three in five, in harness; $250 to the first, $150 to second, and $100 to the third.

A. J. Feek's ch. g. Bonner	2	3	3	1	1	2	0	1
E. K. Bradbury's br. g. Berkshire Boy	3	0	1	3	3	1	0	3
J. Chambers' b. m. Molsey	1	0	2	2	2	3	0	2
B. Mace's b. m. Nellie Walton	dr.							

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:17	2:33¼
Second heat	38	1:16	2:34
Third heat	38	1:17	2:34½
Fourth heat	38	1:15	2:32¼
Fifth heat	37	1:16	2:33
Sixth heat	36	1:19	2:35¼
Seventh heat	38	1:15	2:31¾
Eighth heat	38	1:16	2:32

Purse $500, for horses that had never beaten 2:32, mile heats, three in five in harness; $250 to the first, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third.

W. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White	1	1	1
A. J. Feek's b. g. G. F. Smith	2	2	2
B. Mace's br. g. H. D. Walton	dr.		
J. B. Gillett's gr. g. Messenger Boy	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	39	1:18	2:37¾
Second Heat	39	1:19	2:37¼
Third Heat	38	1:16	2:37¼

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

The national billiard tournament for the championship of America at the three-ball game was resumed yesterday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at Tammany Hall. Two games of 300 points each were played during the afternoon by Messrs. Joseph Dion and Edward Daniels in the first and Maurice Daly and George Slosson in the second. Mr. Neil Bryant acted as umpire and Mr. Edward Knight as marker. Dion won the first game over Daniels by a score of 300 to 117, in one hour and eighteen minutes. Dion's highest run was 76 points, in his thirteenth inning. Daniels' highest was 43. Dion's average was 11 7-13.

The second game was won by Daly over Slosson by a score of 300 to 76, in one hour and four minutes. Daly's highest run was 96, in the eighth inning. Slosson's highest run was 19. Daly's average was 21 6-14. The playing by Daly was extremely fine during the game. On the occasion of his run of 96 he had succeeded by the finest and most delicate nursing in getting the balls in such a position that good judges declared he could easily have made a run of 200, but the fact of being so far ahead of his opponent rendered him careless, it is claimed, and he thus allowed the balls to freeze.

The first of the evening games was rather a one-sided affair. The contestants were Garnier and E. Daniels, the Massachusetts champion. From the commencement it was evident that the Frenchman had the game at his mercy. The play consequently was slow and uninteresting. Garnier played with a carelessness resulting from confidence in the inevitable issue of the contest. The average was necessarily small, being only a trifle over 9. The largest run made by Garnier was 73, and by Daniels, 40. The only noticeable feature in the game was a series of masterly massé shots executed by Garnier in his sixth inning. On the thirty-first inning Garnier made 16 and game, the score of his antagonist being 171. Judging from present indications the contest for the championship lies between Daly, Vignaux, and Rudolphe. Vignaux has the call with the betting men.

The second game, between Vignaux and Ubassy, was marked at its opening by the easy and graceful play of the former, whose drives and draws for position were superb. His play is characterized by its ease, but is lacking in the dash and vigor which form the charm of Garnier's game. Once or twice Ubassy showed his usual methodical play, abounding in draws and chop massés, but as a rule he played poorly, missing several easy strokes. A run of 88, which ended in an unsuccessful attempt at a simple straight back draw, was deservedly applauded. Vignaux's best runs were 62, 42, 36, and 35, and his average 14 6-21. Ubassy, besides his 88, made runs of 44 and 26.

COL. FREDERICK DE PEYSTER.

Col. Frederick De Peyster, Jr., son of Major Gen. De Peyster, of Tivoli, Dutchess County, died at the country residence of his father, at Rose Hill, on the afternoon of Friday, 30th October. The disease from which the Colonel died, consumption, was contracted during the war; and from 1862, at which time he was obliged, on account of declining health, to abandon the field, he has been slowly but surely going down to the grave, a victim to the slave-holder's rebellion. In 1861 Col. De Peyster, then only nineteen years of age, having studied medicine previous to that time, entered the volunteer service of the United States as Assistant Surgeon. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was one of the first in the field. He was assigned to the Eighth New-York State Militia, and was present with that part of the regiment with which Butler, by one stroke, made himself master of Baltimore. During the Bull Run disaster, and the demoralizing confusion which ensued, young De Peyster showed courage and bravery to such an extent that he attracted the attention of the Generals present. Gen. W——, who saw him on this occasion, characterizes him as the "coolest brave man who ever lived."

BAPTIST SOCIAL UNION.

INTERESTING MEETING AT DELMONICO'S LAST EVENING—ADDRESS ON EDUCATION OF THE LAITY.

The Baptist Social Union of Manhattan Island assembled last evening in regular monthly meeting, in the parlors of Delmonico, Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, President John P. Townsend in the chair; John H. Deane, Secretary. After the usual routine business, a delegation of ten members was appointed to confer with the Brooklyn Union in relation to a convention of the various Unions soon to be held in this City. The meeting then adjourned to the large banqueting room for what was modestly announced as a collation, but which in reality proved to be a sumptuous feast in the way of supper. After this had been fully discussed by the company, among whom were many ladies, Rev. Mr. Hawthorne was introduced as the first speaker, upon the subject of "The Necessity for an Educated Laity in the Churches." The speaker said that he had no faith in what enthusiasts termed the good time coming, when learning should be universal. In the first place, comparatively few among the millions could be taught anything more than the elements of learning; all could not be scholars. Then there must ever be the hewers of wood and drawers of water. Moreover, secular training was not a panacea for all existing ills. Society to-day was no purer than when secular education was not so common. But moral training was necessary, and certain kinds of culture. Such training and culture as the Bible and the libraries of religious societies gave were eminently essential. All such facilities should be placed before the children and youth of the churches. The speaker thought that elocution should be taught in the family circle. A good reader at home, reading from the great poets, whether in the Bible or elsewhere, would do much toward keeping the members of the family from the theatre and other places of fascinating amusements. To the ladies present the reverend gentleman said that a meeting like this without them would be like a garden without flowers, or the night without stars. Literature should not be without their refining and softening influences. He urged women, however, not to take to public speaking, or to clamor for suffrage. Personally, he was opposed to their having the ballot, because being in a majority over men since the war they might vote themselves into all the offices. The speech was received with much applause and laughter. Other addresses were made by Messrs. J. B. Colgate, Dr. Nathan Bishop, and Rev. Dr. Sampson. The latter gentleman advocated the fullest education for women, and proposed that a female university be founded in the City of New-York to embrace the most liberal curriculum.

THE GLENDENNING SCANDAL.

TESTIMONY OF MISS GLENDENNING—HER BROTHER GAVE PRESENTS TO MISS POMEROY, BUT WAS NOT ENGAGED TO HER.

Yesterday was the seventeenth day of the trial of Rev. John S. Glendenning. The Presbytery assembled at 1 o'clock, in the church on Prospect avenue, Jersey City Heights, and Rev. Mr. Booth opened the session with prayer.

Dr. Samuel T. Hubbard, one of the Medical Board of the Lying-in Asylum on Clinton place, in New-York, was the first witness sworn yesterday. He testified that five or six weeks before Mrs. Miller called at the asylum to get accommodation for the child, a young man of dark complexion called to secure the admission of a young lady in trouble. He could not identify the visitor, nor say that Glendenning is the man. When Mrs. Miller called, Dr. Hubbard told her that she could not get the child into the asylum, because it was from New-Jersey. As to the position held by Miss Greystock in the asylum, it was that of assistant to the matron.

Seth Wilbur Payne, editor of the *Evening Press* of Jersey City, testified that he visited Mr. Miller's house to get information concerning the case. Mrs. Miller told him that she had hard work to get Miss Pomeroy to divulge the name of her seducer; that she had almost threatened her life. She had had to say awful things to her to force her to divulge. Mrs. Miller told witness that Mary had denied the truth of her confession. On another occasion Mrs. Miller was giving witness a detailed history of the case, when a lady in the room suggested the pistol scene. Mrs. Miller said "Oh! there was nothing in that," but told him the story afterward. Witness had been told by a neighbor of Mrs. Miller that one of the neighbor's daughters had told Miss Pomeroy what she had heard of the pistol scene, and that Miss Pomeroy had replied that that was the first she had heard of it.

Mary Jane Glendenning, sister of the accused, was next sworn. She testified that her brother generally spent his evenings at home, except when called away. He generally accompanied her to church, and did not go out afterward. She knew of his being out upon one occasion, with a college friend, till 2 o'clock in the morning. He reached home from Philadelphia once at 1 o'clock in the morning. On the evening of July 4, 1873, Mr. Glendenning was at home with her looking at the fireworks. On Christmas and New-Year's evenings last he was at home. He wore a white vest during the warm weather, and a white straw hat part of the time. Her mother told her of his having given Miss Pomeroy a locket and chain. Miss Pomeroy frequently detained him in the church after the service, and I would wait for him to finish his conversation with her. I have told him that people were talking of the attention she was paying him, and he said he did not think she meant any harm. She always felt confident that he was not engaged. He said he was not.

Robert Wells, a Trustee of the church, gave Glendenning a good character.

James Dunn testified likewise, and the Presbytery adjourned for the day.

THE FREE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR WOMEN.

The enjoyable entertainments given weekly during the Spring and Summer months by the lady officers of the Women's Free Training School to their pupils have been resumed, and will henceforth be held twice a month, on Thursday evenings. The first entertainment of the season was given last evening in the rooms of the society, No. 47 East Tenth street, and was attended by a numerous gathering of working girls, to whom these affairs are the source of unbounded pleasure. Mrs. C. L. Hodges, the President, Miss J. Corson, the Secretary, and several members of the various committees connected with the organization, were present and exerted themselves to the utmost in furthering the enjoyment of the occasion. The programme of the evening consisted of singing, by Mrs. Oaksmith, Miss Ballard, and Miss Leavitt; reading, by Mrs. Frobisher; and piano solos, by Mrs. Mines and Mrs. Lancaster. The success of the cooking classes instituted last Summer at the training school has surpassed even the most ardent expectations of the managers. Two classes in cooking are now in operation, one being composed of young girls, who are taught free, and the other of lady housekeepers, who are charged a nominal fee. Three days each week are devoted to instruction in culinary duties and in the judicious purchase of the different articles of food. The lecture which accompanied yesterday's lesson was devoted to the subject of beef, how to choose it, &c., with illustrations of a carcass of beef divided into pieces. The lecture also included a table showing the quantity of food necessary for the weekly consumption of a healthy person; also, a list of articles used as food during the months of October and November. The list of class days is soon to be increased to five days per week. The first annual report of the society is now being prepared, and will be ready for distribution in a few days.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Gov. John C. Robinson is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. C. R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

President Andrew D. White, of Cornell University, it at the Hoffman House.

Stephen Preston, Haytian Minister at Washington, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Senator A. G. Thurman, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. A. H. Bullock, of Massachusetts; Congressman John O. Whitehouse, of Poughkeepsie; and Judge Theodore Miller, New-York, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Senator-elect W. W. Eaton, of Connecticut; Ex-Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware; and M. Lefaivre, French Consul at Charleston, S. C., are at the New-York Hotel.

The Eureka 100 yard Twist for Button-hole, and the 50 and 100 yard spools for hand or machine sewing, are the best.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Dr. Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is sold by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

Established 1815.
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Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

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WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, No. 104 Fulton st.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or Croup, use at once WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—DUNBAR.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., MARY LOUISE, daughter of James M. Dunbar, Esq., to ALFRED F. CARPENTER.

CLAPP—ROPES.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, at the residence of Mrs. Maria C. Clapp, White Plains, N. Y., by Rev. Edgar V. Heermance, JOHN H. CLAPP to MRS. M. J. ROPES.

MEEKS—GARDNER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, Union Hill, N. J., by Rev. William V. V. Mabon, HAMILTON V. MEEKS, of North Bergen, to RETTA E., daughter of Robert B. Gardner, Esq.

WILLIAMS—BROWN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1874, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Francis G. Hill, Mr. LEWIS N. WILLIAMS to Miss MAGGIE A. BROWN, all of Brooklyn, Long Island.

DIED.

ADRIANCE.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, JOHN ADRIANCE, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 125 East 25th st., on Friday at 10 A. M.

BEADEL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 4, HENRY BEADEL, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 10 A. M., from his late residence, No. 134 5th av.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

BULKLEY.—At Southport, Conn., Nov. 4, LOT BULKLEY, in the 32d year of his age.

Funeral services at Trinity Church, Southport, on Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2:30.

BLACKSTOCK.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Nov. 5, JAMES BLACKSTOCK.

Funeral on Monday. Particulars in to-morrow's papers.

JOHNSON.—At Pisa, Italy, on the 14th of October, ANNA M. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph F. Johnson, and daughter of the late Augustus H. Ward, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARTENSE.—At Flatbush, Wednesday, Nov. 4, ELIZA MARTENSE, eldest daughter of Jacob V. B. and Eliza Ann Martense, in the 27th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, on Saturday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SILLECK.—In Stamford, Conn., Nov. 4, 1874, ISAAC SILLECK, aged 67 years.

Funeral from his late residence in Stamford, Friday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday, Nov. 5, 1874, JULIA ELMA WALKER, wife of Isaac Walker, deceased.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILKINS.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, after a brief illness, CATHERINE VAN RENSSELAER, widow of the late Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, of Westchester.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison av. and 44th st., on Sunday, 8th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AS A FAMILY LINIMENT, THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA is invaluable. Immediate relief follows its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

TO CLEANSE AND WHITEN THE TEETH; to remove tartar from the teeth; to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth; to make the gums hard and healthy, use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

CHILDREN HAVING WORMS REQUIRE immediate attention. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or WORM LOZENGES give the best possible effect. Sold by druggists. 25 cents a box.

TAKE A BIG DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to get up early in the morning.

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IN NEXT SUNDAY'S EDITION OF THE TIMES WE SHALL PRINT A NEW AND ORIGINAL STORY, WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER BY MR. WILKIE COLLINS, AND ENTITLED

A SANE MADMAN.
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A SANE MADMAN.

THE GREATEST INTEREST IS ALREADY MANIFESTED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW STORY FROM THE PEN OF SO DISTINGUISHED AN AUTHOR AS WILKIE COLLINS, AND THE EXTRA ORDERS FOR THE TIMES OF SUNDAY NOV. 8, ARE ALREADY VERY NUMEROUS.

☞ NEWSDEALERS SHOULD SEND IN THEIR ORDERS AT ONCE.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you want to make a good bargain.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 7, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M. on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY at 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TAKE A DOSE OF SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you are going on a sea voyage.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

CONDITION OF THE KINGDOM—SOME OF QUEEN EMMA'S ADHERENTS FRACTIOUS—THE EMBASSY TO WASHINGTON.

From the San Francisco Alta, Oct. 29.

Notwithstanding the fact that advices from the Sandwich Islands announce that King Kalakaua and suite would embark on the United States ship Benicia about the 15th of October, for San Francisco, en route for Washington, it is not improbable that the contemplated visit may be postponed, for the present at least. Parties recently from the islands state that it would not be advisable for Kalakaua to leave his kingdom until affairs there had assumed a more satisfactory aspect, as Queen Emma's adherents in various parts of the group were still rebellious over Kalakaua's right to the throne, and that his departure might precipitate an outbreak among the natives. It is said that during Kalakaua's tour of the various islands, not long since, in some districts the Kanakas refused to make any demonstration of welcome on his arrival among them, and that even in the districts to which his family originally belonged the natives made a demonstration in favor of Queen Emma. The Honolulu papers appear reticent regarding the real state of affairs, probably to give an impression abroad that Kalakaua's reign is all serene; but private advices are to the contrary, and in view of these facts it is said it will be to the King's interest to postpone his contemplated visit unless he wishes to run the risk of returning to the islands in the capacity of a private citizen.

However, should King Kalakaua have decided upon his visit and leave Honolulu, as announced, his arrival may be looked for within a few days, as the Benicia will most likely make the passage under steam. Among those comprising the King's suite are E. H. Allen, Chief Justice of the Kingdom; J. O. Dominis, Governor of the Island of Oahu; J. M. Kapena, Governor of Maui, and H. A. P. Carter, an American merchant of Honolulu.

Mr. Allen is from the State of Maine, and was appointed United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands during Pierce's administration. At the expiration of his term he accepted the position of Minister of Finance under the Hawaiian Government, which he filled until his appointment as Chief Justice and Chancellor of the Hawaiian Kingdom, having held office since 1853—during the reign of seven Kings. J. O. Dominis is a New-Yorker by birth, but has resided on the Islands since childhood. He was for many years connected with the principal American mercantile house in Honolulu. He is a brother-in-law of Kalakaua, having married his sister some years since, and shortly after was appointed Governor. J. M. Kapena is a full-blooded Hawaiian, of excellent English education, and for several years was a member of the editorial profession of Honolulu. Upon the accession of Lunalilo to the throne, he made Mr. Kapena a noble and member of his Privy Council, and upon the accession of Kalakaua, he was appointed Governor of Maui, the island next in importance to Oahu, of which Honolulu is the capital. Mr. Carter is a Bostonian, and for many years was connected with the oldest established mercantile house on the islands, of which he eventually became a partner. He has of late years been ambitious of political notoriety, and at one time was a red-hot annexationist, but like many other residents his views have undergone a change. Several years ago he made himself conspicuous by working against the granting of a Government subsidy to the Holladay steamline between Honolulu and San Francisco, claiming that steam communication would prove of no benefit to the commercial interests of the islands. His views in this respect have also undergone a change.

H. A. Pierce, United States Minister Resident, will also accompany the party, leave of absence having been granted him from Washington for that purpose.

A SOUTHERN APPEAL.

The last appeal of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* before the election closes thus:

"Well-nigh fourteen years ago the maidens of Charleston, with smile on lip and tear in eye, sent forth their brothers, and nearer ones still and dearer ones, to do battle for Charleston and Carolina. Since then many a bright cheek has faded, and the rose of girlhood has changed into the lily of chaste maternity. Yet to-day there is a duty to discharge as holy as that which lay upon the mothers and daughters of Charleston when Sumter trembled to its base, when the Summer fields of Virginia were gray with marching legions, when the sombre forests of the South were fringed with the warrior's steel. The duty is, women of Charleston! to remind father, brother, husband of what he owes to you; to recall to each one of them the need, the imperative need, of rescuing this dear old city from the grasp of wickedness and wrong. To you the stones of Charleston are hallowed. To you is dear the very absence of bustle and confusion which leads the stranger to look coldly on our quiet streets. In the God's acre of Charleston lie the bones of your kinsmen. And by the living present and the dead past we conjure you to save your city."

CREMATION IN DRESDEN.

With reference to the recent cremation of the body of an English lady the *Lancet* says: "The lady in question had an extreme horror of the idea of burial, which, to many, is far worse than that of cremation, and the fact of the cremation being carried out by her relatives is evidence only of their determination to carry out the deceased's wish. The difficulty of obtaining the permission was immense, and it was only granted on condition that representatives of the various public bodies and Ministers should be present; among others those of the clergy. For this reason the furnace was not completely closed, as it would have been if cremation were an ordinary and recognized process. Every person present (the number was about twelve) was requested and promised to make no communication of the details to others, and the account published can only have been gained by breach of this promise; nor was even the name of the deceased known to the bystanders. What was in reality the fulfillment of a last wish, carried out at great trouble and sacrifice of private feeling, is represented in the light of a coarse experiment."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, Nov. 6, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of John S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold the premises No. 99 Madison street, between Market and Catharine streets, embracing a lot, 25 by 100, with a three-story brick-front tenement-house upon the front thereof, and a five-story brick tenement in rear, for $13,725, to Andrew Martin. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, D. C. Calvin, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-third street, south side, 75 feet west of Fourth avenue, for $7,670, which property was bought by G. H. Gardner for parties in interest. Blackwell & Utley, at an Executor's sale to close estate of J. Doughty, deceased, sold in one parcel two gore lots on East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, one 50 by 55.5 by 64.1 by 95.1, 155 feet west of Second avenue, and the other 18.4 by 100.10 by 25 by —, 256.8 feet west of First avenue, for $5,000, the purchaser being C. H. Halleck.

The other auctions announced were disposed of as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire of four lots on West Seventy-eighth street, west of Ninth avenue, adjourned to the 19th inst. Sale by James M. Miller of eight lots on West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, east of Seventh avenue, adjourned to the same date. Sale by same auctioneer of a house and lot on West Fifty-eighth street, west of Eighth avenue, adjourned to Dec. 3. Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of Booth's Theatre adjourned to Dec. 3, and sale by Dingee, Porter & Co. of property on Ninth avenue, north-east corner of Fifteenth street, case settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day are the following:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph O. Brown, Esq., Referee, of houses, with lots, each 18.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 183.5 feet west of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 16.5 by 76 by 16.8 by 83.7, No. 110 Division street, north side, 39 feet east of Allen street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry R. Beekman, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, north side, 325 feet west of First avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William G. Nicoll, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot, 22 by 74.2 by — by 79.7, No. 246 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 97 feet east of Eighth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Sheriff's sale of a house and lot, 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-second street, south side, 150 feet East of Eighth avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick-front tenement-house, (front,) 1 five-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) and lot, No. 99 Madison st., between Market and Catharine sts., lot 25x100 .... $13,375

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

1 three-story brown-stone-front house and lot, East 133d st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 4th av., lot 20 x99.11 .... $7,670

By Blackwell & Utley.

1 gore lot, East 122d st., n. s., 155 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x55.5x64.1x95.1, and 1 gore lot, same street, n. s., 256.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 18.4x 100.10x25x—; sold in one parcel $5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Nov. 4.

Allen st., n. s., indefinite location, 25x50; John J. Nestell and Paul Bunker, Executors of John Burk to Lucas Geckner $9,000

Cherry st., No. 419, s. s., 225 ft. w. of Jackson st., 25x83; M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, to J. H. Harnett 250

Chestnut st., e. s., 23.3 ft. s. of Madison st., 25.1x44.10 to n. s. Bowery x35.4x69.10, to beginning; F. Smith and W. Hughes, Executors of T. Kivlin, to J. Johnston 6,600

Grand st., s. s., No. 37, 22.6x72.9, A. Schenck to D. Hengen 15,500

Melrose st., s. s., 115 ft. e. of Terrace place, 50 x101.7; [illegible] to Dorothea, wife of George Flencke, to C. Haydtmann 500

Monroe st., No. 246, s. s., 20x½ block; M. T. Brennan, Sheriff, to John H. Harnett 250

New Bowery, No. 26, commences at Madison st., e. s., 1.3 ft. w. of Bowery, runs w. 51.3, thence s. 24, thence e. 14, thence again s. 13.10 to n. w. s. Bowery, thence easterly 33.1, thence n. 1.3 to beginning; W. P. Powers to J. Hughes .... nom.

Same property; F. Smyth and W. Hughes, Executors of Thomas Kivlin, to John Hughes 16,200

Park st., No. 90, n. s., 11 ft. w. of Mulberry st., 16.9x60; Park st., No. 88, n. s., e. of Baxter st., 17x60; Catharine, wife of Jacob R. Tuttle, to F. Dasson 12,000

Prospect place, e. s., 17.1 ft. n. of 42d st., 16.8 x58; P. Cruce Murphy to J. Wall 18,600

12th st., n. s., 42 ft. e. of 4th st., 19.8x82.5; T. J. Nealis to Mary Ann and Ellen Augusta Crumley 7,000

14th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x103.1; 14th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 8th av., 25x125, one plot; B. Johnson to P. Herrman 27,500

16th st., Nos. 421, 423 and 424 West, 125 ft. w. of 9th av., 110x92; W. Kronberg to R. Jacot 84,000

24th st., No. 15 East, n. s., 200 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x98.9; W. A. Wheelock to D. W. Bishop 38,000

32d st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x98.9; P. Murphy to M. & J. Manheimer 12,500

46th st., n. s., 527 ft. w. of 9th av., 24.2x100.4; Denis Horgan to Aaron Schenck 25,000

44th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; H. & L. F. Schenck to Elise J., wife of C. H. Mews 25,250

52d st., s. s., 282.11 ft. w. of 8th av., 17.1x 100.5; Anny B., wife of J. S. Curry, and Fannie A., wife of Eugene T. Westerfield, and Ann E. Lane, and Alice L. Lane 1,000

69th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th av., 60x100.8; J. A. Stewart to A. Cotting 60,000

74th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x 55.10; S. L. Seeberger to A. A. Dessee 2,300

116th st., n. s., 310 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x100.10; 114th st., s. s., 218 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.6x 100.10; Frances, wife Alexander Davis to Emma S. Davis .... nom.

118th st., s. s., 256 ft. w. of 1st av., 19x100.11; S. H. Olin to Otto Meyer 12,500

118th st., s. s., 237 ft. w. of 1st av., 19x100.11; S. H. Olin, Referee, to Otto Meyer 12,500

124th st., s. s., 110.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.6x 100.11; R. F. Farrell to Hugh Cassidy 3,700

127th st., s. s., 190 ft. e. of 7th av., 22.6x99.11; P. A. Anner to Mary A. Simmons 2,600

Avenue B, e. s., 114.9 ft. s. of 16th st., 23x88; Avenue B, e. s., 45.9 ft. n. of 15th st., 23x88; Elise J., wife of Charles H. Moes, to Frederick Schenck 16,000

Avenue C, w. s., 39.4 ft. s. of 8th st., 38.8x88; W. H. Beer, or Baer, to Catharine, wife of Daniel McCabe .... nom.

Collyer av., s. s., 33.4 ft. s. of Villa place, 16.8x 100; P. A. Anner to Mary A. Simmons 2,000

Madison av., s/e corner 42d st., 25.9x95; 42d st., s. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison av., 5x78.3; 42d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 18.6x74.1; Margaret Kemper Watson to E. J. Lewis 95,000

Washington av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Talmadge st., 50x150; A. E. Hoier to Edward Humbert 1,300

2d av., w. s., 60.4 ft. n. of 65th st., 20x66; J. F. Bohnfalk to Elizabeth Bergman 17,000

2d av., s. e. corner of 109th st., 17x66; Mary, wife of W. Thornton, to Luder Hanken 6,000

3d av., e. s., 20.10 ft. e. of 108th st., 17.8x75; Simon Stanley to David Frank 11,300

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

16th st., s. s., 119 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Anthony Wehman to Maria A., wife of John J. Ludi $14,000

LEASES RECORDED.

42d st., No. 553, West, 5 years, per year $1,400

Division st., No. 54, and top floor of No. 54½, 1 year, per year, $1,020; 2 years, per year 1,080

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK CITY PRIVATE PARK,
Twenty-fourth Ward, opposite Jerome Park.
Ex-Mayor Opdyke will sell at private sale
A FEW LOTS IN THE PARK,
at $365, on easy payments.
Avenues graded; assessments paid. Lighted by the new Fifth avenue lamps. Shade-trees to be immediately planted.
Great opportunity to obtain New-York City lots in a select neighborhood at lower prices than country property in New-Jersey or Long Island. Maps and important particulars at POTTER BROTHERS', Nos. 4 and 6 Warren st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 325 West 45th st.; Astor lease, twenty years with two renewals; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 402 West 54th st.
FOR SALE—A frame house and two lots, 87th st., 175 feet west of Boulevard; terms easy. Apply at No. 402 West 54th st.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED, THREE STORY BROWN stone, No. 317 West 51st st.; house in complete order and handsomely furnished; possession immediately; lowest possible price, $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Inquire at the house, or at Nos. 554 and 556 8th av. RANDELL, owner.

FIFTH AV., NO. 42, NEAR 10TH ST., AND NO. 584, near 47th st., for sale at decided bargains. Possession. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS will be sold at a very low figure; all hard wood, 62d st., 174 feet west of Broadway. WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 308 West 58th st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPS OF THE Summer Village of Mountainside are now ready to be delivered to owners, who will apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NORTH-WEST CORNER 5TH AV. AND 38TH ST., AND STABLE, NO. 15 EAST 39TH ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

FIFTH AVENUE.—The elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 424 5th av., north-western corner 38th st.; house is in most perfect order throughout; 26.9x117 feet deep, and contains on first floor, library, reception-room, dining-room, music-room, and billiard-room: possession will be given on delivery of the deed, on or before Dec. 15.

EAST 39TH STREET, No. 15.—Elegant two-story brick stable, 24x70 feet, with one-story extension to full depth of lot, 98.9, with stalls for nine horses, abundance of carriage room, &c.

House can be seen either day or evening by permit from E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

REAL ESTATE EVENT OF 20 YEARS!
Peremptory sale of
1,000
OCEAN PARK WAY LOTS,
(THE OLD FLATBUSH DUTCH CHURCH PROPERTY,)
NEAR PROSPECT PARK,
at unreserved auction, at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
TUESDAY, NOV. 17.
Maps and full particulars of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park Row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
ON 107TH, 109TH, 114TH STS.
Also,
LOTS ON COOPER ST.,
formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. To be sold at auction, on
TUESDAY, NOV. 10TH,
at 12 o'clock at the Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, viz:
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTH STREET.—4 lots north side, 100 feet west of 8th av.
ONE HUNDRED AND NINTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 125 feet east of the Grand Boulevard.
ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEENTH STREET.—2 lots north side, 245 feet west of 5th av.
COOPER STREET.—8 lots on Cooper st., between Academy and Isham sts., and near Broadway, formerly a part of the Dyckman estate.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT SALE of FOUR VALUABLE LOTS,
North-west corner 10th av. and 152d st.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, NOV. 10,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
GEORGE S. SEDGWICK, Referee.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
To be sold at public auction, on the premises of the late Robert Jeffrey, deceased, Smithville South, Long Island, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of November, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., the farm, containing thirty-seven acres, on which is a comfortable house, with a good spring of water near; also a barn, an orchard of fifty bearing trees of well-selected fruit; locust, chestnut, and oak timber, plenty for fencing; a stream of water with two trout ponds and plenty of room for more; seldom a better opportunity offered.
JEREMIAH B. JACKSON, Executor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

LOFTS ON BROADWAY.—FIRST, SECOND, third, fourth, and fifth lofts to let from Jan. 1, 1875; 50x200 feet; between Howard and Grand sts. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 4 Broad st.

TO LEASE—NO. 620 BROADWAY, THROUGH TO Crosby st., entire building, eight floors; $15,000 a year. HENRY DOLAN, No. 6 West 38th st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 43 WEST 47TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Full-size four-story high-stoop, frescoed, elegantly furnished, desirable dwelling to lease reasonably for Winter or eighteen months. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 31 East 17th st., Union square; or No. 11 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A GENTLEMAN whose family consists of four adults; high stoop, fully furnished, not less than 25 feet wide, and in perfect order throughout, located between 40th and 52d sts., Madison and 6th avs. Any communication during this week may be addressed to R., care E. M. Benjamin, No. 326 Canal st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000 REWARD.

Whereas, on the night of the 19th inst., a band of armed and masked ruffians entered the dwelling-house of FREDERICK T. SAWYER, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, gagged and bound him, and other members of his family, and compelled him to aid them in robbing said bank. Now, to render life and property more secure, protect the citizens in their rights, and preserve law and order, we, the Selectmen, by virtue of the authority vested in us, hereby offer a reward of $1,000 for such information as shall result in the arrest and conviction of the authors of this outrage.

Dated at MILFORD, in the State of New-Hampshire, this 20th day of October, A. D. 1874.
STEPHEN C. COBURN,
DANIEL W. SARGENT,
ROBERT A. CLARK,
Selectmen of Milford.

$5,000 REWARD.

Whereas, on the night of the 19th inst., a band of armed and masked ruffians entered the dwelling-house of FREDERICK T. SAWYER, Cashier of the Souhegan National Bank, gagged and bound him, and compelled him to aid them in robbing said bank. Now, to further the ends of justice, bring to punishment the authors of this crime, and aid in the recovery of the stolen property, said bank offers a reward of $5,000 for such information as shall result in the arrest and conviction of the criminals, and the recovery of the stolen property, or $2,500 for the arrest and conviction of the thieves, and a like sum for the recovery of the stolen property.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM B. TOWNE, President.
MILFORD, N. H., Oct. 21, 1874.

Among the property stolen were the following-described coupon bonds, which all persons are cautioned against purchasing or negotiating, namely:

Twenty $1,000 seven per cent. bonds of the Boston Water Power Company. Nos. 884 to 903 inclusive; coupons payable semi-annually, 1st of June and 1st of December.

Ten $1,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Railroad Company, Nos. 457, 458, 459, 460, 5,086, 5,087, 5,088, 5,089, 5,090, 5,091, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; coupons payable (semi-annually) at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 1st of March and the 1st of September.

Ten $1,000 eight per cent. bonds of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad Company, Nos. 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 51, 52, 53, 113, 115, guaranteed by the Michigan Central Railroad Company; coupons payable (semi-annually) at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York, on the 1st of May and 1st of November.

Ten $1,000 Cincinnati (Ohio) *Floating* Debt seven per cent. Thirty-year Bonds, dated May 15, 1874, Nos. 585, 592, 593, 723, 724, 774, 780, 781, 782, 783; coupons payable semi-annually, May 15 and Nov. 15, in each year.

Seven $1,000 seven per cent. Douglas County (Kan.) Bonds, Nos. 194, 195, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203; guaranteed on the back thereof by the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company; coupons payable annually Jan. 1.

Five $1,000 seven per cent. bonds of Leavenworth County, Kan., Nos. 32, 35, 36, 40, 42, issued in 1866; coupons payable semi-annually, in July and January, in the City of New-York.

Six $1,000 Macon County (Ill.) eight per cent. Bonds, dated Oct. 11, 1871, Nos. 107, 108, 109, 123, 124, 125; coupons due annually July 1.

Three $1,000 Macon County (Ill.) eight per cent. bonds, dated Sept. 25, 1873, Nos. 11, 13, 14; coupons payable annually, on the 1st of July, at American Exchange Bank, in New-York.

Two $1,000 Adams County (Ill.) six per cent. bonds, Nos. 97, 98; coupons payable annually, July 1.

Eight $1,000 Hamilton County (Ill.) seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 117, 124; coupons payable semi-annually, Jan. 1 and July 1.

Four $1,000 East Lincoln Township (Logan County, Ill.) ten per cent. bonds, Nos. 39, 40, 41, 42; coupons payable annually.

Three $1,000 Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Sinking Fund eight per cent. bonds, Nos. 175, 176, 177; coupons payable semi-annually.

One $500 Mackinaw Township (Tazewell County, Ill.) ten per cent. bond, No. 5; coupons payable annually, Dec. 1.

One $500 Douglas Township (Iroquois County, Ill.) ten per cent. bond, No. 1; coupons payable annually, Jan. 1.

Two $100 Town of Carmi (Ill.) bonds, Nos. 11, 12; coupons payable semi-annually.

One $100 Nashua and Lowell Railroad coupon bond, No. 1; dated Aug. 1, 1873.

One $500 Nashua and Lowell Railroad coupon bond, No. 2; dated Aug. 1, 1873.

Two $500 United States 5-20 gold bonds, letter A; dated July 1, 1865; Nos. 3,905, 39,107; coupons payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

One $500 United States 5-20 gold bond, letter B; dated July 1, 1865; No. 84,336; coupons payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

Four $1,000 Arkansas State seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 95, 601, 682, 709, guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railroad.

Three $1,000 Logansport, Crawfordsville and Southwestern Railway, of Indiana, eight per cent. Coupon Gold Bonds, interest payable quarterly, Nos. 1,230 1,083, 2,066.

One $500 Menard County (Ill.) ten per cent. bond, coupons payable annually, Jan. 1, at the American Exchange Bank in New-York.

One $500 Dora Township (Ill.) ten per cent. bond, coupons payable semi-annually, in March and September, at the Security National Bank, New-York.

Five $100 Northern Pacific 7 3-10 Gold Coupon Bonds, Nos. 5,506, 5,507, 5,543, 8,763, 8,764.

Five $1,000 Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad seven per cent. bonds, Nos. 218, 219, 220, 221, 222; coupons payable semi-annually, in February and August.

Five $1,000 Nashua, Acton and Boston Railroad eight per cent. Equipment Bonds, Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35; coupons payable semi-annually, at the First National Bank, Nashua, in January and July.

Also, the following coupons cut from the bonds for the purpose of collection:

Nine Cook County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 703, 704, 706, 845, 846, 1,072, 221, 222, 223—$35 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Twenty-two Cook County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 89, 90, 814, 816, 817, 874, 1,116, 1,117, 1,505, 1,506, 1,507, 1,508, 1,518, 1,519, 1,520, 1,521, 1,522, 1,618, 1,760, 1,761, 1,766, 1,902—$17 50 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Seven Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, coupons, Nos. 69, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 218—$35 each, due Dec. 1, 1874.

Six Portsmouth, Great Falls and Conway Railroad Company, coupons, Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22—$17 50 each, due Dec. 1, 1874.

Ten Detroit and Bay City Railroad Coupons, Nos. 2,085, 2,086, 2,107, 2,108, 2,109, 2,110, 2,111, 2,112, 2,113, 2,114—$40 each, due Nov. 1, 1874.

Five Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroad Coupons, Nos. 54, 55, 56, 408, 409—$40 each, payable Nov. 1, 1874.

Two Northern Missouri Railroad Coupons, Nos. 3,980, 3,981—$35 each, payable Jan. 1, 1875.

Eleven Warren County (Ill.) Coupons, Nos. 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 60, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189—$80 each, payable July 1, 1874.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above Bonds, we, the undersigned hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

85	541	1104	1333	2017
96	545	1124	1400	2079
168	563	1128	1429	2080
191	571	1148	1562	2182
234	574	1156	1565	2194
256	594	1158	1611	2238
282	643	1203	1653	2398
298	828	1207	1738	
324	857	1258	1776	
356	960	1327	1963	

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York on the 1st day of April, 1875.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1874.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
E. ATKINS,
JOS. W. DREXEL, of Drexel, Morgan & Co.
[L. S.] Attest: DAVID W. PRICE, Notary Public.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS for the surrender of the second mortgage bonds of this company to the amount of ($20,000) twenty thousand dollars in cash for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the company, as above, up to 12 o'clock noon, on the 10th of November proximo.
Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."
FREDK. H. WOLCOTT, } Trustees.
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL,

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY.
Proposals will be received at the office of this company from the 1st to the 10th of November inst., inclusive, for the purchase of its first mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, for cancellation, for which purpose $10,000 have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustees.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Company.—First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with the undersigned, and copies of the minutes of the bondholders' meeting will be sent to them. FRANK SHEPARD, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, Bennett Building, No. 99 Nassau st., Room No. 9, fourth floor.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—First mortgage bond-holders are requested to communicate with the undersigned. This committee is working in harmony with the committees representing the Danville firsts and Bloomington seconds to put the road in the hands of Trustees for the bond-holders to pay interest on the bonds, according to their legal position, without the cost and delay of lawsuits. No assessments will be asked.
G. E. TAINTOR, } Committee.
W. S. WYKOFF,
J. T. DENNY,
Address care of THOMAS DENNY & Co., No. 39 Wall st.

DANVILLE, URBANA, BLOOMINGTON AND PEKIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of the first mortgage bonds are requested to send their address, with the number of their bonds, to either of the undersigned committee.
AUSTIN CORBIN, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.
JACOB E. JEWETT, } Poughkeepsie.
JOHN P. ADRIANCE,

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1874.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held on Tuesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M., at the banking rooms. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

CITY OF ROCHESTER
WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the bonds are for sale.

ATTENTION—MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage in this City, in sums of $5,000 and upward; will buy good first and second mortgages. A. WARNER PLATT, No. 115 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and Great Western INSURANCE STOCKS bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1874.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 2d day of November next, free of all taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Nov. 2. J. H. B. EDGAR, Cashier pro tem.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared, payable on and after November 10. Transfer books closed until that date. CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, was this day declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. Transfer-books closed until Nov. 11. W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 430 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge.
New deposits draw interest from 1st of every month.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor. ROBERT HOE and GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 9:15 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 3d av. and 105th st., occupied by Primary School No. 19.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
DANA H. KNAPP, Chairman.
Sealed proposals will also be received by the School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the same place, until 9:45 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1874, for fitting up two buildings on 1st av., near 53d st., for a new Primary School.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
RICHARD KELLY, Chairman.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
The name of the party submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing the proposal.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1874.
L. D. KIERNAN, Clerk.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon Nov. 12, 1874, for the iron-work of a court-house, bell-tower, and prison building to be erected in the Third Judicial District.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

3,000 BARRELS FLOUR.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 10 o'clock A. M., Nov. 11, 1874, for 3,000 barrels Flour.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING SAND, BROKEN STONE, AND RIP-RAP STONE.—Sealed proposals for furnishing these materials will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of FRIDAY, Nov. 13, 1874. For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A MALTESE MALE KITTEN, TUESDAY evening, Nov. 3. A reward will be paid if returned to No. 29 West 35th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble-turning for the trade A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES AND JOURNALS FOR 1875, from 25 cents to $3. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.—THE MOST WONDERFUL REMedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids. Beware of spurious imitations of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine; the best, safest, and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Diarrhea, Colic, Cramp, Neuralgia.
Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered. To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65 cents, $1 40, and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. Davenport, London. Agents in New-York, W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO. and J. O. WELLS.

TAMAR INDIEN, (UNIVERSALLY PRESCRIBED by the Faculty,) a laxative, refreshing, and medicated fruit lozenge; the immediate relief and effectual cure of constipation, headache, bile, hemorrhoids, &c.; TAMAR (unlike pills and the usual purgatives) is agreeable to take, and never produces irritation. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
JOHN W. LEA et al. against SUNDRY COUNTERFEITERS.

"When it is apparent that there is an intention to deceive the public by the use of the name of a place and the word descriptive of an article, such deception will not be protected by the pretense that these words cannot be used in such manner as to constitute a 'trade mark.'
Where words and the allocation of words have, by long use, become known as designating the article of a particular manufacturer, he acquires a right to them as a trade-mark, which competing dealers cannot fraudulently invade.
The essence of the wrong is the false representation and deceit, on proof of which an injunction will issue."

The Concluding Words of the Judges' Decision are:

"The order appealed from should be modified and the injunction extended so as to prohibit the use of the words 'Worcestershire Sauce' on the bills, labels, and wrappers of the defendant."

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.
Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the World.
ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.
All parties infringing on the above will be prosecuted by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.
Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.
It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.
NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.
Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, and continue until the middle of May.
For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

Collegiate Institute,
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU
is now forming
Evening and Afternoon Classes of
CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.
Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at No. 46 Greenwich av.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. DR. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

$50 TO $60 FOR TEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition, piano, French and English, for young ladies and children; no extras. Winter term begins Nov. 18; No. 231 Washington av., between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, WHO INSTRUCTS in Latin, the higher Mathematics, French, and usual English branches, desires another private pupil. History and Literature a specialty; best of references given. Address X. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 52½ West 32d st.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher, gold-medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for scientific schools and college, (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TUTOR, Box No. 95 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE FIRE-PROOF SAFE.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York: In the matter of HENRY A. GARRETT and others, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that the Assignee of said bankrupts will sell at public auction on the 27th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 108 Liberty st., in the City of New-York, by D. W. Ives, auctioneer, a large fire-proof safe, of the estate of said bankrupts.
Dated Nov. 5, 1874.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer, No. 60 Liberty st.
THIS DAY.
Continuation of Thursday's sale of elegant fancy goods, bronzes, parian marble, statuettes, ornamental goods, French china, dinner and tea-sets, dessert sets, rich crystal, cut and engraved table services of goblets, wine-glasses, &c. Rich cut glass, etageres, fruit-stands, and flower-stands. Every article guaranteed perfect.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR account of whom it may concern, ON SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, forty-seven Second Mortgage Bonds of the Lake Shore and Tuscarawas Valley Railroad Company, par value $1,000 each.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,500—HALF NOW, BALANCE FOUR MONTHS.—Security given, and hundred per cent. profit guaranteed first year; association unexceptionable; opportunity desirable. Address "HUDSON," Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LADY, EDUCATED AND EXPERIENCED, wishes an engagement as nurse and companion for an invalid lady or child going to Florida or abroad; reference required. Address Miss Bee, Purdy's Station, New-York.

A.—SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, AT NO. 108 East 27th st.; Swedish and French servants only, for all positions; also male help. Maurice Lindquist (Swede), Proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable German girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, and to assist with washing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call or address Mrs. Hardman, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman as chamber-maid and waitress; has best City references; has no objection to go in the country. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 30 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and to wait on young ladies, if required, or nurse or laundress in a first-class family; has good City reference. Call or address No. 1,194 Broadway for three days. K. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference from last place. Address No. 301 East 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chamber-maid or laundress; has the best of City reference from last place. Call at No. 149 7th av., between 18th and 19th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; would do house-work for a small family; good reference. Call at No. 116 West 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference given. Apply at No. 349 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and to do fine washing or sewing; is careful and obliging; has nine years' City reference. Call at 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would take care of children; has the best of City references. Call at No. 220 East 47th st.; ring the second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and take care of children. Call or address No. 31 5th av.

COMPANION.—BY AN ATTRACTIVE AND REfined American Protestant young lady of the highest respectability, down in the world; understands domestic industry and sewing; can teach music, and is well educated; is a good reader, and would like a place as companion and house-keeper for an elderly lady; a good home more of an object than wages; is agreeable, and twenty-one years of age. Address Competent, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

COMPANION.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS companion to an invalid lady; would sew and make herself useful; country preferred. Can be seen till suited at No. 31 West 33d st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TWO GERman girls; one is a specially good cook, and can wash and iron well; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; City or country; together or separately: they have good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG Scotch woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking, including pastry, in all its branches, and refers to first-class families in the City. Can be seen until engaged at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., in the store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK, WHO can do all kinds of cooking and baking, German and American as well; is very neat and nice-looking; can give first-class reference from her present employer. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIENCED woman, who is a good cook in every branch; is a first-class meat-cook, also excellent baker and pastry-cook; has lived in good boarding-houses in the City; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO WELSH WOMEN, together or separate; City or country; one is an experienced cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other is a first-class waitress and chamber-maid; have several years' references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED WOMAN WHO has best recommendations; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; no objection to the country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a Protestant German young woman; is a first-rate cook and laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, economical, and reliable servant; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; leaving on account of family going to board; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT PROfessed cook in a private family; can furnish reference that will bear the strictest investigation. Inquire for L. at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excels in baking and pastry; will assist in the coarse washing if required; is sober, careful, and economical; City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN SPEAKING ENGlish; written and verbal references as to competency; is willing, strong, and clean, and agreeable with other servants; is a professed cook. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY VERY COMPETENT, NEAT, TIDY girls, (sisters,) to cook, wash, and iron, chamber-work and waiting; have lived two and a half years in last place in the City. Call or address at the Free Agency, No. 69 6th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands the care of milk and butter; best references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER, OR GENERAL house-work.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a first-rate laundress, and excellent cook; willing and obliging; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; leaving on account of family going to board; best City reference. Call at No. 130 West 20th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan as cook; is an excellent cook, and has best City references; none but a private family need apply. Call at No. 290 3d av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook or assist with the washing, or would go as laundress; good City reference; down town preferred. Call at No. 614 Lexington av., corner 53d st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR AN EXCELLENT WOMan, whom she can recommend as a good family cook. Inquire at the house of her present employer, No. 32 Park av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference; none but American need apply. Call at No. 805 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family or boarding-house; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call or address Mary Morrison, No. 241 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent bread baker; one year's reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, game, and pastry; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 306 West 47th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; UNDERstands her business in all its branches; has the best City reference. Call or address No. 625 2d av.

COOK.—BY A WILLING, RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as plain cook and laundress; is respectful and obliging. Apply for one day at 429 Lexington av.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; first-class City and country references. Call at No. 137 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

COOK.—BY A LADY FOR HER COOK; CAN FULLY recommend her. Can be seen at No. 24 East 39th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker desires engagements in a few more families by the day. Address Mrs. H. S., No. 474 6th av.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work, in City or country.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE ENGlish girl in a good family, or to cook, wash, and iron; has good references; not afraid of work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, below 9th st.; ask for Emma.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YANKEE girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store; ask for Lizzie.

HOUSEKEEPER AND COMPANION.—BY A lady of experience and refinement as housekeeper and companion to an invalid lady; is a good seamstress; would leave the City; references given. Address by letter Mrs. C., No. 146 West 16th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman as housekeeper; would like to go South; understands the care of linen and laundry-room; also, management of help; best reference. Call at No. 31 West 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call at No. 297 West 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, for general house-work in a small private family. Call at No. 415 10th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, to do house-work in a small family; good reference given. Call or address No. 1,01[illegible] 6th av.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, Protestant, as kitchen-maid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French Office.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN American young woman; thorough seamstress; can cut, fit, operate, dress-make, finish, trim, &c.; dresses hair very neatly; is willing to travel; country or City; can furnish best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 909 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON AS lady's maid, or would take care of growing children; understands dress-making and sewing-machines; good references. Address, care of Mrs. Delivet, No. 134 West 32d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid, from the North; Protestant; speaks French and English. Apply to V. H., No. 525 6th av., office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY DESIRABLE GIRL as laundress; has first-class references from present employer; is an excellent laundress; can flute and crimp; would not object to do some chamber-work. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands all kinds of French fluting, washing, and ironing; private family; no objection to assist in chamber-work if required; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 233 East 20th st., between 2d and 3d avs., over a private stable.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, who thoroughly understands her business; can do all kinds of washing, fluting, and plaiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 East 24th st., near Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; two years best City reference from last place. Call at No. 979 2d av., near 37th st.; third bell.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as laundress, or chamber-maid in a private family; best of City reference given. Call at No. 131 Bleecker st., Room No. 19.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can flute; is willing to do chamber-work. Apply at No. 415 10th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with the best of City references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, Bongrand's French office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, willing to assist with chamber-work; best of City reference. Call at No. 250 West 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SPEAKING ENGlish, with verbal references; is an excellent chamber-maid, a good seamstress, very fond of growing children; is neat, willing, agreeable, and competent. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, RESPECTABLE American girl to take care of children and assist with chamber-work; good references. Call at No. 14[illegible] West 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, as infant's nurse; can take full charge from its birth; best of City references given. Call at No. 131 Bleecker st., Room No. 19.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference. Call at No. 134 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A LADY, FOR A RELIABLE INfant's nurse; will take the best care of a child from birth. Apply for two days at No. 53 West 36th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Mrs. HARDMAN. Select servants—Protestant German, French, Scotch, Irish, colored, English, Swedish; lady attending.

PARLOR-MAID OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a really competent Swedish girl, who speaks English, and is an active and careful parlor-maid; is a good waitress; can furnish the best of recommendations. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

SERVANT.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, SIXTEEN years of age, to do anything in a private family; is accustomed to scrubbing and cleaning and taking care of children. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SMART, CAPABLE PROTestant girl; City or country; for very low wages; is a good seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's if required; is a good chamber-maid and waitress; can take care children and be generally useful; good references. Call at Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman as first-class seamstress and dress-maker; has the best of references; would work by day, week, or month, in some private families. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress and to wait on growing children, or assist with chamber-work; has a knowledge of dress-making; can operate on different machines. Call or address for two days, 53 East 40th st., corner Park av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable English Protestant middle-aged woman as seamstress and chamber-maid, in a private family; good references as regards industry and steadiness. Call at or address No. 442 7th av., from 1 to 3 o'clock.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GIRL AS SEAMSTRESS and lady's maid; understands her duties thoroughly; best of City references. Call at No. 220 6th av., between 14th and 15th sts., in fancy store.

WRITING WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF refinement. Address for one week, COPYIST, Box No. 115 *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A PROTESTANT, as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; five years' reference. Call at No. 20[illegible] West 19th st., near 7th av., for two days.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL, AS first-class waitress; City or country; excellent City reference from last employer. Call at No. 149 West 27th st.

WASHING.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a few gentlemen's washing, or would go out two days in a private laundry; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 28th st., near 7th av.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS TRAVELED CONsiderably, would like a situation as traveling agent, or sell goods on commission; best of reference. Address J. J. M., care of N. Heyman, No. 252 Grand st.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, thoroughly efficient in every respect; best of English and American reference. Call or address F. H., No. 108 East 11th st., rear house, for two days.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages; can milk and attend furnace; wife is a good cook and laundress; makes good bread; no family; best references; those looking for good help call or address W. C., No. 89[illegible] Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG man who can bring the very best recommendations; he is at liberty to refer to Rev. Dr. Field, editor of the *Evangelist*, No. 5 Beekman st., by whom he was employed last Summer in the country.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (no family,) who in every respect knows his business, the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; has six years' reference from late employer. Address R. Y., Up-town *Times* Office, 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged twenty-five years, who can drive; in City or country; is a good groom; can also do gardening, build fires, tend furnace, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business; is a good City driver; no objection to the country; moderate wages. Address J. C., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, no encumbrance; six years' best City reference. Address M. H. J., at J. B. Brewster's, No. 145 5th av., corner 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, AGED thirty-five years; best City references; a tidy and careful driver. Address A. R., No. 344 East 60th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, small family; first-class references; City or country. Address C. S., No. 17 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, AS coachman or groom; City reference. Call on or address J. R., No. 27 East 28th st., from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER. Call at James Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st., for R. Marks.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; is expert at his duties in every respect; speaks English perfectly, and has first-class City reference from former employers. Address V., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN TO TEND FURnace, black boots, &c. Address 136 West 27th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN FILLE FRANCAISE DESIRE SE placer pour ladies' maid, au pour soin les grands enfants; elle peut donner des bonnes recommandations. S'adresser No. 116 West 17th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of horses and cattle thoroughly, to make himself generally useful on a farm situated a few miles in the country. Apply at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A SALESMAN WELL ACQUAINTED with the City retail book business, and living in New-York. GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, 812 Broadway.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

PERSONAL.

TO ALL HOTELS AND PRIVATE BOARDing-houses.—Should a woman, named M. WITT, be in any of their care, please let her husband, J. WITT, and daughter, know that he at present resides [illegible] Henry Clay House, corner 1st st. and Avenue A, or address from 8 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock P. M.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..............SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC..............SATUDRAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..............SATURDAY, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

*ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 4 | ABYSSINIA..WED., Nov. 11
BATAVIA.....SAT., Nov. 7 | *RUSSIA.....WED., Nov. 18

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.

Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.

Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BATAVIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on SATURDAY, 7th November, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..............Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, TRUDELLE..............Saturday..Nov. 28
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..............Saturday..Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

France......Nov. 7, 3 P. M. | Egypt...Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.
Erin......Nov. 11, 3 P. M. | Italy....Saturday, Nov. 21.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND..............Saturday, Nov. 14, at 8:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.........Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Dec. 5, at 2 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..............Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..............Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. JONES..............Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..............Dec. 1, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..............Wednesday, Nov. 11
STATE OF NEVADA..............Wednesday, Nov. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOHENZOLLERN, Capt. W. NORDENHOLT, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:

First cabin..............$100 gold.
Second cabin..............60 gold.
Steerage..............24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M. from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Saturday, Nov. 7.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

GULF STREAM, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Nov. 12.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

REGULATOR, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

W. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HOUSTON..............Saturday, Nov. 7
CITY OF HAVANA..............Thursday, Nov. 12
CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, Nov. 24

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MERIDA..............Tuesday, Nov. 24
CITY OF MEXICO..............Tuesday, Dec. 15

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamer City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans Nov. 7, for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

FOR JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

Steam-ship ANDES..............Nov. 13
Steam-ship ALPS..............Nov. 27

For HAYTI, VENEZUELA AND CURACOA.

ETNA..............Nov. 4
CLARIBEL..............Nov. 19

The "Alps," sailing Nov. 27, will call at Nassau, Bahamas.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Wednesday, Oct. 28.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Tuesday, Nov. 3.

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Nov. 17.

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Dec. 1.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..............Saturday, Oct. 31
PEMBROKE..............Wednesday, Nov. 4

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..............$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..............$55 currency.
Steerage..............$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..............$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M. Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For [illegible]

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 1, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M. Also, on SUNDAYS, 9:10 P. M., Sleeping-car Express, arriving at Newport at 6 A. M. THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DENTISTRY.

DR. W. S. BEDELL, DENTAL OFFICE NO. 43 West 26th st. Prices low and work warranted.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL SALE

AT

WHOLESALE.

We shall REMOVE our JOBBING BUSINESS to corner of Broadway and 20th st. after Jan. 1, and in ORDER to REDUCE OUR STOCK PRIOR to REMOVAL we have made such REDUCTIONS IN PRICES as will SELL IT OUT in the

NEXT SIXTY DAYS!

OUR GOODS are all DESIRABLE and of THIS SEASON'S LATEST STYLES in DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS AND SUITS, SHAWLS, LINENS AND WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS CURTAINS, WOOLEN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &C., &C.

We request BUYERS to EXAMINE our STOCK before purchasing or sending orders elsewhere, and are SATISFIED that they will FIND INDUCEMENTS RARELY OFFERED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND GRAND ST., N. Y.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE of FALL and WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done INSTANTLY.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW-YORK.

CASH ASSETS, SEPT. 1, 1874.

$558,356 30.

Main Office:

NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BRANCH OFFICES:

No. 504 3D AV., corner East 34th st. | No. 205 MONTAGUE STREET, Brooklyn.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM H. CANFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Lyttleton G. Garrettson, counselor at law, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May (1875) next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1874.

FANNY M. C. CANFIELD, Administratrix.

o30-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS HYDE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oscar Smedberg, Esq., No. 43 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next. Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1874. THADDEUS CLAPP, Executor.

o8-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of March next. Dated New-York, the fourteenth day of August, 1874.

CHARLES H. MILLER, HENRY E. CRAMPTON, FREDERIC G. SMEDLEY, } Executors.

a11-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND D. STANTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of residence, No. 14 West 29th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1874. LOUISE STANTON, Executrix.

o2-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. ARCHDALL O'DOHERTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 64 Liberty street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of December next.—New-York, the 4th day of June, 1874.

JOHN SUTHERLAND, Executor, &c.

ju5-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JUANA DEACON DE MADEN, late of the City of Cordenas, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 44 South street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of August, 1874. LAWRENCE TURNURE, Administrator, with the will annexed.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Proctors for Administrator, No. 49 Wall st. au28-1aw6mF*

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM E. BERRIEN, late of the town of West Farms, in said county, deceased, to present the same with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 102 South Fifth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 18th day of August, A. D. 1874.

RICHARD P. BERRIEN, Administrator.

au21-1awtf 26F*

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON.

Steamers NARRAGANSETT, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and STONINGTON, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President. L. W. FILKINS, Gen. Pass. Agent.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Nov. 3...2:00 P. M.	Monday, Nov. 2...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 5th....2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 4th..2:30 P. M.
Saturday, 7th....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 6th.......3:00 P. M.
Monday, 9th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 9th.......7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 10th.....7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 12th...9:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 11th.8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS; Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO. N. B. No. 72 Beekman st. SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 66 Water st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE CROSS matched (bay and gray) carriage-horses; perfectly sound and kind; 16½ hands high, and fine steppers. Also, a third (bay) horse to match in. Apply at private stable, No. 32 East 32d st., before 11 A. M.

FOR SALE.—A GENTLEMAN WILL SELL HIS horses at a sacrifice; black; 15½ hands; very stylish; kind and true; price, $450. Apply at office; stables No. 121 West 23d st.

FOR SALE—A NEW ENGLISH DOG-CART; TWO-wheel; for one or two horses; never been used; will be sold less than cost in London. Call at No. 225 Greene st.

LANDAU FOR SALE—WOOD BROTHERS COMpany, makers, but little used. Inquire at private stable, No. 116½ West 50th st.

FOR SALE.—A FRENCH LANDAU, IN PERFECT order. Apply at private stable, No. 156 East 30th st.

CARRIAGES TAKEN ON STORAGE AND sold on commission. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, Corner 127th st. and 3d av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,

NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.

To parties closing their country houses for the Winter and wishing the comforts of housekeeping without the many inconveniences, I can now offer two elegant suites, suitable for large families, exclusive bath, and private table in both if desired.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WITH NO OTHER BOARDers will rent their second floor, parlor and bedroom, to a gentleman and wife; house, situation, table, &c., unexceptionable. For further particulars address K., Box No. 185 Times Office.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife, in a first-class house, centrally located, in a highly respectable neighborhood; also two single rooms, with or without board. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

FIFTH AV., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—A small private family can accommodate a party of two or three persons with board, elegant parlor and one or two large bed-rooms. For particulars inquire at Windsor Pharmacy, No. 543 5th av., below 45th st.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS

Newly furnished; house, table, and appointments first class; only a few select boarders received; highest references given and required. Call at No. 141 West 44th st., between Broadway and 6th av.

A SMALL CHRISTIAN FAMILY WILL RENT, with board, one or two large rooms, newly furnished, with every convenience; west side. Address one week, D. A. S., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 307, OPPOSITE Stuyvesant Park.—Two large pleasant rooms; grate fire; for a lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen, at a moderate price, with first-class board; references; also single rooms.

FIFTH AVENUE.

Between 11th and 12th sts., entire second floor; six rooms; also elegant suite of parlors, vacated by parties going South; private table only. Apply at 45 5th av.

NO. 24 EAST 47TH ST., NEAR THE WINDsor.—Pleasant, well-furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without private table; house recently renovated throughout.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT LARGE sunny room on parlor floor, with or without board; also medium-sized room, heated; moderate terms. No. 280 4th av.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 10, NEAR 5TH av.—Desirable third floor room; southern exposure; board, if desired; small select family; satisfactory terms to agreeable parties.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room on second floor to let, with board, in a private family. Apply at No. 40 West 21st st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

SUITE OF ROOMS—SECOND FLOOR, FIRST-class house, No. 22 East 49th st.; superior board; third floor suite, No. 46 West 51st st.; references exchanged; private table.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs., handsomely furnished rooms, singly or en suite; private table if desired; house and location unexceptionable.

PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER A PLEASANT suite of rooms to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife. No. 210 West 43d st., near Broadway; references.

FIFTH AV.—TO LET, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor floor, bath, closets, and every convenience, with or without private table; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 76 5th av.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—With board, handsomely furnished second floor, en suite or singly; also rooms on third floor; house and table first-class; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, will let one or two nicely-furnished rooms to gentlemen only, without board; all improvements. Apply at No. 143 West 46th st.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—SUITE, CONSISTING of four rooms, handsomely finished and furnished, together or separately; private dining-room or table d'hôte; references exchanged.

NO. 12 EAST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of rooms on parlor floor, suitable for a family or a party of gentlemen; also, sunny room on third floor. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD or with breakfast; bath, grate fire, and first-class attendance; terms moderate. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST ST.—HANDSOME, NEWLY-furnished parlor floor, two rooms, with bath and dressing-room, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 56 9TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University Place.—Two large double rooms, newly furnished, with every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; terms moderate; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—SECOND FLOOR HANDsomely furnished, (entirely new,) with private table, or table d' hôte; also two back parlors; modern improvement. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,234 Broadway, above 33d st. Open day and evening. Information free.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments, en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only. References exchanged.

NO. 297 FIFTH AVENUE.—A SUITE OF apartments with private table, private bath, &c.; references.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—ROOMS, with board, for adults who desire a refined and permanent home.

NO. 23 WEST 26TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of five rooms on second floor, with private table; highest reference given and required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 204 WEST.—Handsome rooms on first, second, and third floors, en suite or singly; southern exposure; first-class table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with board.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with board.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS ON PARLOR floor in a private family at No. 36 West 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 32D ST.—TWO HANDSOME rooms on parlor floor, private table if desired; also parlor and bedroom on third floor front; references.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE OF rooms, bath-room attached, on first floor of No. 51 East 20th st.; house private; references exchanged.

NO. 169 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR UNION square.—Fine large rooms to rent, with board; also, part of parlor floor. S. FAULKNER BROWN.

NO. 566 5TH AV.—ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENtlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without board.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—ROOMS SUITABLE for gentlemen and their wives; also, single room, with board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A second floor to let, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen, without board; references.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME PARLOR.—ALSO LARGE ROOM on third floor, southern exposure, in first-class house; gentlemen only. Call at No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM to let, with board; best reference given and required.

NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—FOURTH STORY FRONT and hall room, with unexceptionable board; thoroughly modern.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST., A LARGE SECOND-story back room to let, with first-class board; also, hall rooms, for gentlemen; references exchanged.

A.—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR ONE or two gentlemen. No. 58 Irving place.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT NO. 255 4th av. References.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT HALL ROOM MAY BE had with board at No. 48 East 21st st.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged.

NO. 114 WEST 22D ST.—ONE OR TWO DEsirable rooms, with board. Terms moderate.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..............Mr. Sheridan Shook
Manager..............Mr. A. M. Palmer

Begins at 8; over at 10:40; Saturday Matinee at 1:30.

SECOND WEEK,

AND

POSITIVE SUCCESS

OF THE BRILLIANT REVIVAL OF

THE HUNCHBACK

which has attracted during the past week a series of most brilliant and crowded audiences.

Cast of characters as follows:

Julia..............Miss Clara Morris
Helen..............Miss Kate Claxton
Master Walter..............Mr. Frederick Robinson
Sir Thomas Clifford..............Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr.
Modus..............Mr. Stuart Robson
Lord Tinsel..............Mr. Owen Marlowe
Fathom..............Mr. J. Edwin Irving
Master Wilford..............Mr. H. Dalton
Master Heartwell..............Mr. T. E. Morris
Gaylove..............Mr. John Mathews
Stephen..............Mr. W. H. Wilder
Holdwell..............Mr. E. Sinclair
Servant..............Mr. W. S. Quigley

Miss Clara Morris' present engagement at this theatre will terminate on the 14th inst. Monday evening, Nov. 16, will be produced, in MAGNIFICENT STYLE, the charming play of JANE EYRE, the successful run of which was interrupted by the production of THE SPHINX.

SATURDAY, NOV. 7—SECOND MATINEE OF HUNCHBACK.

FRONT BOXES AND CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR THE OPERA IN PARQUET AND FRONT BALCONY; ALSO, THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND BARNUM'S HIPPODROME AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

PARK THEATRE,

Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

"There's millions in it."

EIGHTH WEEK OF

Mr. John T. Raymond

In his great character specialty of

Col. Mulberry Sellers,

In a serio-comic American drama by MARK TWAIN.

The hit of the present season.—World.

EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.

Order carriages at 10:30.

Telegraph for seats. Seats secured ten days in advance.

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

ELECTED

BY

POPULAR VOTE.

COL. MULBERRY SELLERS,

From Tennessee, for the

LONG TERM.

Col. Mulberry Sellers will be happy to receive his friends during the usual hours at the Park Theatre, Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.

He will give them some points in speculations in which "There's Millions."

Senator Dillworthy will not be present.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL—THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8, and TO-MORROW matinee at 2.

The only representations this week of FREDERIC MACCABE, in his highly-successful entertainment, BEGONE, DULL CARE; or an Elysium of Humor, Music, and Ventriloquism.

MACCABE'S TRANSITION OF CHARACTER.

The entire press is unanimous as to the marvelous rapidity and wonder with which each change of character is effected. Never has such a versatility of voice, features, and embodiment been exhibited in any entertainment of modern times.

Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 25c. and 50c. extra. Reserved seats at Steinway Hall daily, from 9 till 5.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.

THEODORE THOMAS'

SYMPHONY CONCERTS AND PUBLIC REHEARSALS.

On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 8,

FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT.

Admission, $1 and $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

PROGRAMME.

Symphony, "Harold in Italy," Op. 16..............Berlioz
Obligato Viola, by Mr. Charles Baetens.
Harp, Mr. A. Lockwood.
Concerto for Piano, Op. 16, new..............Edvard Grieg
Mr. F. Boscovitz and Orchestra.
Symphony, No. 3, Eroica..............Beethoven

The sale of reserved seats and tickets for the Symphony Concerts will commence THIS (Monday) MORNING, at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway, and at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

Subscription tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall.

LAST DAYS

OF THE

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE,

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

GRAND CONCERTS BY FULL ORCHESTRA.

Admission only 50 cents; children half-price.

OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

Owing to the rush of enormous crowds after 7 P. M., the managers suggest that those who desire to make critical examinations should visit the exhibition between the hours of 10 and 12 and 2 and 5, during which hours the vast machinery is in full motion.

OLYMPIC, NO. 624 BROADWAY. GREAT AMERICAN VARIETIES. Attractions of THE WEEK: First appearance in America of the wonderful English Acrobats, the Marvelous Faust Family. Miss Alice Harrison and troupe, in her immense hit, Genevieve de Brabant, Living Fountain, Gus Williams, Sam Rickey, and Master Barney in new farce and specialty. First appearance of Miss Emm Hoffman in character songs; 100 artists in Opera, Farce, Sketch, Song and Dance every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.

THE FEMALE BATHERS,

The most perfect triumph of the year. Enraptured audiences loudly shout, "Encore! Encore!"

THE CAN-CAN and FEMALE MINSTRELS.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2:30.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.

Receptions dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

LECTURES.

EBELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY LECTURES.

NO. 18 COOPER UNION.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 11 A. M.

THE GLACIERS OF THE ALPS,

BY

Dr. ADRIAN F. EBELL.

Illustrated with photo-stereopticon views of Switzerland.

Admission, 50 cents; schools at reduced rates.

ELECTRICITY.

A public meeting will be held at the International Academy, No. 18 Cooper Union, on Friday evening, Nov. 6, at 7:30 o'clock, when addresses will be made in behalf of a free Electrical Dispensary in New-York and Brooklyn, where indigent, worthy persons may receive electrical treatment free. Also, the formation of a class of ladies and gentlemen for the study of anatomy, comparative and human, physiology, hygiene, and electrical therapeutics, (Steelerian system,) for domestic or home practice. A general attendance of both ladies and gentlemen is earnestly solicited. Address

ALBERT J. STEELE, M. E., Franklin Electrical Institute, No. 221 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS WILL DELIVER his new lecture, "ALL FOR FUN," TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1874, Association Hall, 23d st. and 4th av. Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, at music stores, hotels, &c.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN,) who speaks several languages, and is a good musician, wishes to give lessons, in a private family, in exchange for board. Address M. M., Box No. 133 New-York Times Office.

WANTED—BY THREE YOUNG MEN, BOARD AND lodging in a private family; terms must be moderate. Address M. K., Box No. 125 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A GOOD LOCATION; front sunny room; gentleman, wife, three children; $24 per week. Address L. M., Box 166 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ELIZABETH—BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN accommodate two or three adults; house and location first-class; three minutes from depot. Address P. R. D., Box No. 118 Times Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.

JACOB LEVY, Per SIMON BORG, Attorney, SIMON BORG, L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. SIMON BORG, L. LEVY.

No. 24 BROAD ST., New-York, Oct. 25, 1874.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOSLYN, BACH & CO., for the transaction of a general stock, bond, and gold business, strictly upon commission.

ORLANDO W. JOSLYN, JAMES B. BACH, HOMER M. WILLIAMS.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF WILLIAM M. GAWTRY & CO. was dissolved on the 1st day of March, 1874, by mutual consent. Either party was duly authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

Nov. 3, 1874. WILLIAM M. GAWTRY. M. S. GAWTRY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.

P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME!

An immense programme

AFTERNOON AND EVENING!
AFTERNOON AND EVENING!

From the New-York Times, Nov. 5.

The Hippodrome this season bids fair to increase its hold on popular favor by giving to the public a performance totally devoid of anything objectionable. The establishment has already become the resort of ladies and little ones, who are especially delighted with what they see.

VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE LOFTY WIRE, in her perilous mid-air performance upon the velocipede.

MISS MAUD OSWALD, AS SUNLIGHT, in her thrilling equestrian feat in the grand domestic drama, entitled

INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE. INDIAN LIFE.

Introducing One Hundred male and female riders, with

SIG. LEON'S TRIBE OF INDIANS!

All the Great Races: ELEPHANT, CAMEL, PONY, MONKEY, CHARIOT, STANDING, FLAT, LANCASHIRE RACES, &c., &c.

ENGLISH STAG HUNT,

The most brilliant Equestrian Spectacle of the age.

MENAGERIE OF SIX HUNDRED RARE WILD BEASTS!
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Should be seen by every child in the land.

Doors open at 1 and 6:30 P. M. Performances at 2 and 8 o'clock. Box-office open daily from 9 to 4. Seats secured six days in advance. Grand Orchestra, $1 50; Orchestra, $1; Family Circle, 50 cents.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

MR. AUGUSTIN DALY..............Proprietor and Manager

THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

Mr. Louis James..........as..........Doricourt
Mr. W. Davidge..........as..........Old Hardy
Mr. James Lewis..........as..........Flutter
Mr. George Parkes..........as..........Sir George Touchwood
Mr. B. T. Ringgold..........as..........Saville
Mr. Hart Conway..........as..........Courtall
Mr. James Peakes..........as..........Vilers
Miss Fanny Davenport..........as..........Letitia Hardy
Mrs. G. H. Gilbert..........as..........Mrs Racket
Miss Sara Jewett..........as..........Lady Touchwood
Miss Alice Grey..........as..........Mrs. Ogle
Miss Nina Varian..........as..........Kitty Willis

DURING THE MASQUERADE TABLEAUX of the fourth act the principal characters will dance A SARABAND.

Matinée of the BELLE'S STRATAGEM, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 10, an important revival of TOM TAYLOR'S AND CHARLES READE'S MASKS AND FACES.

GLOBE THEATRE,

NO. 728 BROADWAY, NO. 730

Opposite the New-York Hotel.

CAMPBELL & MURTHA..............Managers

GRAND OPENING, MONDAY, NOV. 9, 1874, FOR THE SEASON OF 1874 AND 1875, with the greatest array of novelties and the grandest constellation of stars ever gathered together in any theatre in America, comprising

MINSTRELSY, VARIETY, BURLESQUE, AND SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

POPULAR PRICES.

General admission, 50c.

Reserved orchestra chairs, 75c.

Family circle, 25c.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, GEORGE VANDENHOFF, New-York's favorite Reader,

Will give one of his highly popular dramatic, literary, and humorous entertainments, made up from Shakespeare, the poets, and Dickens, in which combination he stands alone.

PART I.—Scenes from Shakespeare.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Poetry, Serious and Humorous.

PART III.—A Good Laugh with Dickens.

Tickets, 50c.; at Gurley's, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the door Friday evening.

NIBLO'S.—LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA OF THE DELUGE, PARADISE LOST, with all the wonderful KIRALFY SPECIALTIES. JULIA SEAMAN and the European Combinations. Two Hundred Ladies as Warriors, and Brilliant Corps de Ballet.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS

EVENING AT 8. OLIVER DOUD BYRON. BEN McCULLOUGH. | AFTERNOON AT 2. SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

A FAIR AND FESTIVAL WILL BE HELD IN the New-York Presbyterian Church, West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs., FRIDAY, 6th inst., afternoon and evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,

Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., Reservoir square.

Receptions dansante every FRIDAY EVENING.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At Chambers, No. 4 Warren st., in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 2d day of November, A. D., 1874.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edgar T. Fanning, the above-named bankrupt, for an order of said court, directing that the sum of ten hundred and seventeen 27-100 dollars, ($1,017 27-100,) being the balance of the funds belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, be paid over to him, the said bankrupt, by John Sedgwick, Esq., the assignee of his said estate. That on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1874, at one o'clock P. M., at my office, at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, a hearing will be had on said petition before me, the undersigned, the Register in charge of the above entitled matter, when and where all creditors of said bankrupt, and other persons interested, and the said Assignee, are required to attend and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted, and that if no cause be shown, and no further claims be proved by creditors against the estate of said bankrupt, the aforesaid sum of $1,017 27 will be transferred and paid over to the said bankrupt, in accordance with the prayer of his said petition.

I. T. WILLIAMS, Register in Bankruptcy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph E. Smith, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 18th day of November, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DELOS E. CULVER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the said court, at Trenton, New-Jersey, and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. S. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.

o30-1aw3wF*

NO. 4,935.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL JACKSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: —At the City of New-York, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1874. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Daniel Jackson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

o23-1aw3wF ROBERT W. COLFAX, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY. MIGNON. ALBANI.

Last week but three—Strakosch Italian Opera.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Nov. 6, JOINT APPEARANCE OF Mlle. EMMA ALBANI, Mlle. HEILBRON, and Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY, Ambroise Thomas' Grand Opera in four acts, MIGNON.

Mlle. EMMA ALBANI..........as..........Mignon
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........as..........Feline
Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........Federico
Signor DE BASSINI..........as..........Guglielmo
Signor FIORINI..........as..........Lothario
Signor SCOLARA....Laerte. Mr. HALL..........Giarno

Powerful Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO

SATURDAY, Nov. 7—Last Grand Matinee but three, and last time of AIDA. Admission, with seat, $2.

SUNDAY, Nov. 8—Fifth Grand Concert by the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, at the Grand Opera-house, when LA TRAVIATA will be given entire, with Mlle. HEILBRON, Signori BENFRATELLI, and TAGLIAPIETRA. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

MONDAY, Nov. 9—Revival of Verdi's Popular Opera, ERNANI,

With the following powerful cast:

Mlle. ALICE MARESI, (her first appearance this season,)..........Elvira
Signor CARPI..........Ernani
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Carlo Quinto
Signor FIORINI..........Don Ruy Gomez De Silva

THURSDAY, Nov. 12—Newark Opera-house—FAUST.

*** Will be shortly produced—Verdi's MESSA DA REQUIEM.

TO-NIGHT—AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY—AIDA.

Seats at the Academy, 701, 114, and 944 Broadway.

ACADEMY. MATINEE. AIDA.

ADMISSION, WITH SEAT, $2.

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 1:30 P. M. Doors open at 12:30.

Last time of Verdi's Spectacular Opera AIDA.

Characters by Signora Potentini, Miss A. L. Cary, Signori Carpi, Del Puente, Fiorini, Scolara, Lotti.

Powerful Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO

ADMISSION, INCLUDING RESERVED SEATS, $2.

Tickets for sale at the Academy, Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. SUNDAY.

STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

FIFTH GRAND CONCERT,

SUNDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 P. M.

LA TRAVIATA.

Mlle. HEILBRON, in her renowned rôle of......Violetta
Signor BENFRATELLI..........as..........Alfredo
Signor TAGLIAPIETRA..........as..........Germont

Miss Cooney, Signori Lotti, Hall, Capra, and Marzal.

Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor..........Mr. S. Behrens.

Admission—Family circle, 50 cents; general admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra; parlor chairs, $2. For sale at the Academy of Music; Nos. 944, 701, and 114 Broadway; and throughout Sunday at the Grand Opera-house.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL.

MISS CUSHMAN will appear TO-NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, (TO-MORROW,) in her immortal part of

MEG MERRILIES,

in the romantic drama, GUY MANNERING, which will be offered with all of Sir Henry Bishop's delicious music, interpreted by superior soloists and augmented orchestra, and the OPERATIC CHORUS of 100.

TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, MACBETH, in which Miss CUSHMAN and Mr. VANDENHOFF will appear. The LAST NIGHT OF MISS CUSHMAN.

Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S engagement begins on MONDAY, Nov. 9, when RIP VAN WINKLE will be presented.

SALE OF SEATS.

*** THE SALE OF SEATS for any performance is now progressing. The box office will be open continuously from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. An extra office is established in the vestibule for the sale of the tickets securing seats for SATURDAY'S EXTRA MATINEE. Places for the RIP VAN WINKLE nights will be offered THIS MORNING at 8 o'clock.

CHOICE RESERVED SEATS FOR LAST NIGHT of Miss Cushman, at Theatre Ticket-office, Windsor Hotel.

WALLACK'S.

THE RECEPTION accorded to the performance of THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS ALL NEW,

And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.

A new and original Irish drama, entitled THE SHAUGHRAUN, by the author of "The Colleen Bawn," and "Arrah na Pogue," will be produced next week, in which MR. DION BOUCICAULT will appear. The drama will be illustrated with new music and old Irish melodies, composed and selected by Mr. Thomas Baker, and new and romantic scenery by Messrs. Matt Morgan, Isherwood, Clare, Morris, and Hilliard.

THE ENTIRE COMPANY will be engaged in the performance of the piece.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.

ON THURSDAY NEXT, NOV. 12, FIRST NIGHT, THE SHAUGHRAUN.

New and original Irish play, will be produced, MR. DION BOUCICAULT will appear.

THE BOX OFFICE is now open for the sale of seats for Thursday, the first night, and succeeding nights.

LYCEUM THEATRE. SOLDENE.

M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA, Lessees and Managers.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION of Miss EMILY SOLDENE.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS of ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

THEATRE CROWDED NIGHTLY to witness the superb representation of Miss EMILY SOLDENE....as..........DROGAN and Messrs. MARSHALL AND BEVERLY as the GENDARMES, in Offenbach's tuneful opera, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT, which will be repeated THIS (AND EVERY) EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.

Seats secured six days in advance.

COLOSSEUM. BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

TWO EXHIBITIONS DAILY AT 2:30 AND 8 P. M.

Lights and Shadows of New-York. Prof. Hutchings. | Paris by Moonlight. Midnight Storm. Jarley's Wax-works. The Tumbleronicon. Promenade Concerts. | Greatest living Pianiste, Mme. Clotilde L'Hote.

Prof. ALEX. DAVIS, Premier Ventriloquist. Every Matinee, (excepting Saturday) 50c.; children, 25c. Every evening and Saturday Matinee, 75c.; children, 40c.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BUFFALO BILL.

SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS.

SOLDIER'S RETURN.

MONDAY, Mr. W. A. MESTAYER, in his drama of HOODLUM.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

SECOND PUBLIC REHEARSAL,

FRIDAY, Nov. 6, 2:30 P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

Tickets, reserved seats and boxes can be secured at Messrs. G. Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; C. Henser's, 841 Broadway; Martens Brothers', 1,164 Broadway; W. A. Pond's, 39 Union square; by applying to the secretary at the time of rehearsals, or at his office, No. 302 5th st.

Charles Roberts, Jr.'s, Readings,

Nov. 26, Nov. 30, and Dec. 3, AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."

THE TWO ORPHANS—THE CRITIC.

Street cars may be ordered at 10.

Family matinee Saturday at 2.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS ARE THE best made. Prices low for cash or on installments. Send for catalogue. Instruments rented until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted.

HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORgans cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

CHURCH PIPE-ORGANS.—WILLIAM H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., have for sale several new organs of ten and twelve stops at low prices for cash. Also one of two Manuales, twenty-stops, two octaves of Pedales; price, $2,000.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—A LARGE AND SUPERIOR assortment for sale or rent at OUVRIER & SON'S, Manufacturers, No. 27 West 13th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AN IMMENSE STOCK—STEINWAY'S AND other Pianos; upright, square, grand; also Organs. Inducements for cash. On installments and to rent. S. K. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS FOR RENT, $3 and upward; for sale on easy terms; good pianos, $80; organs, $40. BERRY & CO., No. 739 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st.

FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

DEMOCRATS REJOICING.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT THE MANHATTAN CLUB.

ADDRESSES BY HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, SENATORS THURMAN, BAYARD, AND OTHERS—A NUMBER OF REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRATS PRESENT.

A reunion of the members of the Manhattan Club took place last evening, to celebrate the Democratic victories in this and other States. An immense number of invitations were extended, and the response was a large representation of the most prominent members of the Democratic Party in this City, with a sprinkling of Democratic leaders from other States. Among those present were Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, Senator Thurman, of Ohio; Judge Parker, of Albany; Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey; Senator Eaton, of Connecticut; Chancellor Pruyn, of Albany; Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Hon. Leonard Abbott, of New-Jersey; Hon. A. A. Hardenberg, of New-Jersey; Col. Sidney Jonston, of Kentucky; Gen. Lowell, of Georgia; Hon. H. B. Smith, of Vermont; Hon. J. G. Schumaker, of New-York; Hon. John O. Whitehouse, Hon. Miles Ross, of New-Jersey; Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Gen. C. M. Ingersoll, of Connecticut; Hon. W. H. Camp, of New-Jersey; Gen. Richard Taylor, of Louisiana; Judge Shipman, of Connecticut; William Preston Johnson, of Virginia; Hon. James G. Benet, of Washington; Hon. Charles Davies, of Maryland; Hon. Benjamin A. Willis, Hon. Dwight Townsend, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Smith Ely, Jr., Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Charles P. Daly, Hon. Frederick A. Conkling, Gen. Elijah Ward, Hon. Richard Schell, Hon. Theodore Miller, Hon. Abraham B. Tappan, Hon. John B. Haskin, Hon. Edwin R. Meade, and Hon. H. R. Metcalf. The meeting was called to order shortly before 10 o'clock by Mr. August Belmont, President of the club. Mr. Belmont, in the first instance, thanked the Manhattan Club for having called him to the position of President. In the second place he welcomed the strangers who were present, and then he offered his congratulations on the result of the elections, which, he said, had passed beyond their wildest expectations. It was a victory, he said, of principle, a victory which showed that the Democratic Party had yet vitality, and that the American people were not satisfied with men alone, but that they wanted men and principles. They owed their victory, he said, to their magnificent platform of free trade and State sovereignty and hard currency. In conclusion, he introduced Samuel J. Tilden.

SPEECH OF HON. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. Tilden, who was received with cheers, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The victory which we have lately achieved in the State of New-York is not a personal victory. No party, no class of men can appropriate the beneficial results of that victory. Like the dews from heaven they will fall upon all the people. Many thousands of Republicans have fought with us, and if we are wise in our future policy they will become permanent co-workers in our cause. Many thousands of Republicans who have not the moral courage to break from their party ties slept very tranquilly upon their pillows when they heard of our success. They felt a sense of relief which they would not completely understand. They felt a new hope dawn upon them for their own personal prosperity, and for the redemption and protection of the free institutions of our country. Let us, then, in this our hour of congratulation be magnanimous to those over whom we achieved this triumph. Let us remember, we Democrats here to-night, what the Administration of Gen. Grant seems never to have known, that the party which is invested with the power of a Government will be governed by its own convictions of right in its public measures after all, and let us exercise that trust for the whole people of the country. The masters in political science who framed our Government predicted that if ever we fell into civil war our free, popular, representative system of government would be deeply imperiled, if not absolutely destroyed. They had seen, they had learned from history, how dangerous to republican government was a great civil war, how apt it was to engender systems of administrations fatal to republics; and yet when, in the course of events, we found our Government involved in war—an internal and civil war—even those of us who had present to our minds these great dangers—those of us who felt it to be our duty in that contest to give victory to our own Government—we felt that the perils to liberty of a successful war for secession were greater than the perils to liberty of a successful war for the Union. We felt that the existence of differences between the two sections of the country, if they could not be settled out of the Union in peace, could not be settled outside the Union with war. And we felt that separation would involve a new existence of far greater difficulty to which war was the sole result and the alternative, and that much as we might deplore it, much as we sought to avert it, there was no alternative except to resort to the great arbitrament of force to solve its existence. Not unmindful of these great dangers that threatened republican government and free institutions, we looked forward through all the mismanagement of that great contest, through the military system that violated all the rules of military art and failed to bring into requisition our three-fold superiority in numbers and our nine-fold superiority in resources, through the civil administration that in many respects failed of its duty and imperiled the rights of its citizens. We looked through all that to the time when peace should dawn on the country, and we should be restored to the institutions and the happiness of our forefathers. What happened? For ten years and more we have had the name of peace, but at no time the substance of peace. We have had the grinding taxation of war, we have had a new crusade preached every year against our erring but suffering and repentant fellow-citizens of the South. [Applause.] We have had to confront an administration that traded and trafficked upon the public calamities, that had under the hope of prolonging its own administration no beneficent measures of administration for the country, but only stirring to fresh inflammation the dying embers of sectional hatred and animosity. And at last we have had a system of financial policy that has brought all our interests in confusion and disorder, and inflicted calamity and almost ruin upon every class of the community. Why, gentlemen, nothing was so easy at the close of the war as to put the helm of our ship of state "hard up" in a different direction, to have restored peace, to have restored prosperity to our suffering country; but we were taught that the loss of a million of our young men who went to their untimely graves, and the waste of $5,000,000,000 of property, still left us growing richer and richer, and ready to bear indefinite taxation, indefinite extravagance, indefinite corruption. And I venture to say that in the ten years which have followed the war the waste of capital, the burdens of labor, that have grown out of the false financial policy of the Administration have been equal to the costly sacrifice of two years of actual war. And at last, when the bubble is broken, when inflation no longer inflates, when the vain attempt to issue $44,000,000 of new greenbacks fails to revive prices at all—and I venture to say that if Gen. Grant signed the Inflation bill that would have equally failed, because the people had ceased to believe in the system of finance that had existed—now we find ourselves afflicted in all our business interests. The capitalist gets no return for his investments. In every home there comes a sense of suffering and trouble, and labor, the labor of those on which the productive power of the country chiefly depends, is scarcely employed, and scantily rewarded even when it gets employment. I say, gentlemen, that the illusion of false finance, of a false system of currency, the illusion of a fictitious prosperity, is passed for ever, and cannot be restored. There is no remedy, there is no relief, but the recurrence of the old Democratic ideas of government—hard money, honest payment of our debts, according to the terms of the contract, economy in the public expenditure, and the repression and punishment of the thieves at Washington and the carpet-bag governments, which have far transcended in the magnitude of their extortions and wrongs anything we have known even in the City of New-York. Aye, the robberies of those carpet-bag governments are tenfold greater than the robberies which made such notoriety for our rich and fortunate City.

Fellow-citizens, it cannot be, and at last that truth dawns on our people, it cannot be that we can blast the prosperity of these great communities in the South without its reacting upon our own business, trade, and prosperity. And if we have not the wisdom to see it beforehand, I thank God that by the just retribution of His wishes we shall suffer for consenting in silence to wrongs and crimes committed against these great communities. [Applause.] I will venture to say that we are not answerable, or rather those who represent us in the Government of the United States, for this system that exists in Louisiana. Who was it that installed a Government having no right, moral, or legal, to exercise dominion over the people of that unfortunate State? Who was it that when a gust of public opinion swept him from existence restored him by military power? But, fellow-citizens, are not we answerable for it? Who is it that holds the unhappy people of that State and other States, while thieves plunder and rob them on the most [illegible] ever known in civilised society, until it is a scandal to all the world! Can New-York expect to be prosperous—has it any right to hope or desire to be prosperous when it stands idly and indifferently by and sees such crimes perpetrated against other portions of our people. Fellow-citizens, these causes, these false and delusive systems of finance which the Government has established and persevered in these ten years, since the war was closed, these wrongs against other communities, these imprudences in public expenditure, this gigantic system of taxation, which I had occasion six years ago to compare with the taxation of England and France, and found to exceed, these are the principal causes, perhaps I might say the sole causes, of the disasters felt everywhere in our midst to-day. The disaster is national. It grew out of the policy of the measures of the Federal Government, and the remedy must also be national. We have in this election made a change in the executive branch of the State Government and in one branch of the Legislative body. We have installed a Democrat in the Mayoralty of the City of New-York, but, unfortunately, neither of these public officers has jurisdiction over the great wrong and great crimes under which the country is suffering. For our relief, for our remedy against them we are compelled to carry on this conflict until we can change the measures and the men which to-day prevail in Washington.

Fellow-citizens, that the people of the United States, returning to wiser views, returning to the great traditions of American free government, will stand by us as we go forward and lead them back to the ideas of Jefferson and the maxims of Jackson, I firmly believe. For my part, having never again intended to engage in such a contest as I have recently been involved in until this emergency arose, I think that it is every man's duty, whether he be high or whether he be humble, to join in the common cause for the redemption of our free government, and the re-establishment, upon sound principles, in the administration throughout our great country. I am happy to see before me, to-night, Senator Thurman, who has long been the champion of the ideas and the opinions to which I have referred. I may say I have the pleasure of knowing that gentleman, but I am afraid to say how long. He has been a true devotee, as, I trust, I have been, also, of the common principles which all of you support. I trust that to-night, and that on all occasions, we shall join our hands in the fixed resolution that the predictions, that the alarms, the apprehensions of the patriotic founders of our free institutions, shall not be realized, and that even civil war shall not be able to destroy the free institutions of the Republic of America.

I consider this cause more transcendent in its importance, than any that has existed since the election of Mr. Jefferson in 1800. I consider it the cause of free government on this continent, and in every country, and in every clime where there are men struggling to ameliorate their political institutions. And by the blessing of God, I call on you, and I am ready myself to devote myself to that object, and I trust you also are, until we shall achieve a complete restoration of the original principles of Thomas Jefferson to the government of the United States. Then we may have some right to retire; then we may withdraw, having educated a young generation, because—alas, that I have to say it—I scarcely know a young man under forty or fifty years who has had an opportunity to learn the true principles of American free government. I had occasion several years ago, in a melancholy and almost painful consultation with Gov. Seymour, when the Democratic Party was giving itself a thorough cleansing, to say that we had been rearing and educating no young men to take our place and be our successors. I hope that before we shall be called to our final withdrawal from public affairs, that at least we shall have taught the generation to come after us, that we shall have handed down to them the great traditions of American free government which have been in the last fourteen years nigh perishing from out the memory and the knowledge of the people. I trust that such men as Senator Thurman and other men, who through periods of darkness and of gloom have sacredly guarded the traditions of American free government, will take care that they have handed them down to successors capable of making this country what our ancestors designed it to be, what we in our youth fondly hoped it should be, the refuge of the oppressed of all climes, the model of free institutions all over the world, and the security for the happiness and prosperity of our people evermore. [Applause.] Mr. President, I have detained this audience and you too long. I am quite aware that there are gentlemen to follow me who will speak the sentiments of our friends and associates in other parts of this Union. Thanking you for your kind attention, I hope that on this occasion we shall hear from distinguished gentlemen from abroad who are present. [Applause.]

At this stage of the proceedings, letters of apology and congratulation were read from Ex-Gov. Seymour, Hon. Francis Kernan, Hon. N. Holmes Odell, Hon. Asher P. Nichols, of New-York; Hon. William Gaston, Boston; Hon. D. A. Wells, Norwich, Conn.; Hon. J. G. Abbott, Boston; Hon. Charles H. Thompson, Salem, Mass.; Hon. John R. Tarbox, Lawrence, Mass.; Hon. C. H. Blodgett, Burlington, Vt.; Hon. L. D. M. Sweat, Portland, Me.; Hon. H. B. Payne, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. E. Cassidy, San Francisco; Hon. John McEnery, New-Orleans; Hon. G. C. Walker, Richmond, Va.; Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, Oxford, Miss.; Hon. Peter M. Dox, Huntsville, Ala.; Hon. James L. Kemper, Richmond, Va.; and Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Lebanon, Ky.

REMARKS OF SENATOR THURMAN.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was next introduced. He said that before uttering the most important word on politics which he had to offer, he had an important duty to perform, which was to give them the compliments and message of one of the most beautiful Democratic widows of his acquaintance. [Laughter.] He met the lady, he said, that morning at the Grand Central Depot at a time when he was in a great hurry. "Whence such haste?" said she, and he replied, "I go to help in the rejoicings for the election of our friend Tilden." "Good," said she, "give my compliments to the Democrats of New-York, and tell them that, as they have shown themselves to possess omnipotent power, their first duty is to make Tilden take a wife." [Applause and laughter.]

A voice—We have provided for that at Albany. [Laughter.]

Senator Thurman proceeded with his address. He was not there, he said, to make a speech, for long speeches would not be in order, but at the same time he would take the liberty of saying a few, and but a few, words. They had heard a great deal about the causes of the Democratic victories this year. He would not offer his own views on the subject—they had been stated over and over again—but he would say that it was not a spasmodic effort—a mere temporary victory. It was not the victory of an off year, for the foundation of this year's victory was laid in the victory of last year, and there was no such thing in mathematics as two consecutive odd numbers. It would not do, therefore, to say that the victory of 1874 was the victory of an off year. It was not his desire to refer to the causes of their victory, but to say a few words about its results, for those belonged to the future rather than to the past. One result was the choice of his friend Samuel J. Tilden as Governor elect, and he predicted for that election beneficent results not merely for the State of New-York, but beneficent results through the entire length and breadth of the Republic. The election to the Governorship of the State of New-York was a public announcement that when any man had the boldness and courage to throttle vice and fraud against all odds, he would be supported by the people. [Applause.] Never was there a lesson needed more than at the present time, needed not merely in every State of the South, but needed, he was sorry to say, in many States of the North. The fact that Mr. Tilden had been elected by a majority of 47,000 in the State of New-York would be to every other State in the Union an incentive to renewed efforts. He looked upon his election as having more significance than that of any other man in the State. In view of their victory they should not forget the duties which rested on them. The chief of them was to see what were their responsibilities in the future. After the 4th of March next the House of Representatives would be Democratic by a large majority. It might be supposed that that circumstance would devolve no responsibilities upon them. It was a mistake, however. He used the words "it might be supposed" because the Senate would remain Radical, and because the Presidential chair would be occupied by Grant until March 4, 1877. The fact that the Senate would be against them would not of course relieve them from responsibility. But though they might not have the Senate or the President, the people of the country would look to the Democratic House of Representatives to present with united front that policy which was to lead to victory in 1876. [Applause.] Therefore, it was of the utmost importance that every Democrat should do his duty, that error should be eliminated, and everything so harmonized that the mighty Democratic Party from Maine—including Massachusetts [laughter]—to the Rio Grande should move in solid column. Let them be united, let them still on principle stick to their party, stick to constitutional liberty, and the misrule under which the country had so long labored, and which the people longed to be rid of, would find its termination—a termination that would be its perpetual death. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF SENATOR BAYARD.

The Chairman then introduced Senator Bayard, of Delaware. He said, in beginning, that it was not the first time that he had been a guest of the Manhattan Club, and not the first time that he and its members had joyfully clasped hands, as they now met to do, in honest congratulation over victories in politics. Now there had been something like an equinoctial, and never did thirsty land so long for rain as did this country for a political change. It has been long looked for, and he thanked God it had come at last. He had said he wished to joyfully clasp hands with them, but he was inspired with other feelings than those of idle jubilation. Who, he asked, could stand and cast his eyes over this broad country and not be glad at a probable change in the political horizon? But he was grateful rather than joyful. And standing upon the threshold of a new lease of political power, his party ought to learn a lesson from their victory. They ought to learn this one great truth—however admirable and necessary political organization, however excellent and powerful political machinery may be, it is naught when the people are resolved. When, he asked, was there ever a better organization than that which had been swept away in a single day? Never was there greater subordination to party, and what, then, was the cause of the revolution? Simply the withdrawal of the public confidence. So we must gain and keep the confidence of the American people. This, he thought, is the thing the Democrats must study to do. They had gained the people's votes, next they must gain their confidence. And he thought, too, that this political change would revive the hopes and beliefs of the people in the purposes and forms of our Government. There had been, he observed, a growing fear that our Government would not be permanent. Now, he thanked God, that a hope of the contrary has been revived, for it has been shown that no party could stand when public sentiment is awakened against it, and so the confidence in republican institutions is revived. He thought that the contest of Nov. 3, 1874, would rank in importance in American history with that of Waterloo in French. It was more than the clash of armed men—it was the clash of moral forces meeting under forms of war. He, therefore, believed our Government would be permanent, because it has been demonstrated that when the people withdraw their confidence from any party it must go to pieces. And why, is then asked, has the confidence which has been withdrawn from the Republicans been transferred to the Democrats? It arose from the disgust of Radicalism. But the transfer would only be permanent if the party proved worthy of it. His party was on trial. It could not be held responsible for the evils of the misgovernment of the past years, because it had not been in power. But there could be only two great parties, and so the American people, turning from the Republicans, went to the Democrats, and they now say to them, "For ten years you have been untried. But your professions are good and now we will trust." And so he looked forward to a lasting triumph for his party. But the present victories could be consolidated into it in every way. The successful men could not be professional politicians, but must be men who cared only to be great. He rejoiced to see the breaking up of party ties, and hoped it would be remembered that there was something stronger and better than party ties. It was love of country.

REMARKS OF HON. W. EATON.

Senator Bayard was followed by Hon. William Eaton, Senator-elect of Connecticut. He said that it was no time for speech-making, as they had met rather for rejoicing, as all along this seaboard, from New-Hampshire to North Carolina, they had a Democratic government. And they rejoiced that once more men were to be free. Money was a good thing, and hard money was a very good thing. And free trade was a good thing, too; but free men were a better. Not ten days ago a friend of his in Louisiana had been arrested by an armed man, who, when asked for his authority, had tapped his sword in answer. He had not a shadow of a doubt that the time for such answers was past, and that men were once more free. [Applause.] It was amusing to see how they shook that "bloody shirt" at us. But victory is ours once more, and the government is ours. The government is ours, because, after the 4th of March next, that branch of the legislative body that has control of the public purse is in the hands of the Democrats. All that is necessary for them to keep in power is to be as wise as serpents and not near so harmless as doves. [Laughter.] And if the Democrats are wise they have before them thirty years of power. But one thing is certain, under Democratic rule, within twenty years the debt will be paid and taxes will be reduced. Over and above the interest on the debt there is now yearly spent more than $80,000,000 more than ever was spent before. He desired to be personally responsible for the opinion, because he had examined into the matter, and was certain about it. He was anxious, too, that the Government should pay its debts, and pay them honestly in its own currency, according to the terms of the contract. Every step of the Democratic Party must be toward specie payments, and the moment the annual expenses of the Government are reduced $100,000,000, the first step would be taken. He would conclude by saying that he honored the Governor elect of New-York. During the campaign he had been reminded of what had been said about a certain other gentleman, "that his war record was not good, but he would not steal." He did not mean by this to say that the respectable old soldier who was going would steal, for he did not think he would. But New-York evidently had no further use for him.

REMARKS OF SENATOR STOCKTON.

Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, was next called upon to address the assemblage, which had by this time decreased considerably. He made a few brief remarks, in which he accounted for the changes which had so suddenly come about by alleging open corruption against the Republican Government, and a deliberate purpose to keep open the half-healed wounds of the civil war for the sake of political success. He referred to the condition of South Carolina and Lousiana, and denied that ten years after the first proposition for reconstruction that end had been effected. It had been said that hypocrisy was the tribute which vice paid to virtue, but even this doubtful good he denied to the Republicans, whose crimes he alleged were characterized by open effrontery.

At the conclusion of Senator Stockton's address, such gentlemen as had not already committed themselves to the social enjoyments of the hour, moved in the direction of the refreshment rooms, and the speech-making was brought to a termination without any formal declaration to that effect, Mr. Belmont appearing a little embarrassed at finding his occupation prematurely gone.

Subsequently there was a serenade on the avenue in front of the club-house.

The Reception Committee consisted of M. T. McMahon, Edward L. Gaul, H. Wilder Allen, M. B. Fielding, F. H. Cowdrey, Theo. H. Conklin, Joseph F. Daly, Ambrose Fachiri, William R. Garrison, N. Jarvis, Jr., Joseph J. O'Donohue, Frederick Zerega, H. H. Porter, John Tracy, Jr., Andrew W. Gill, James C. Spencer, F. H. Bangs, and J. G. Davis.

JUDGE BEDLE SERENADED IN JERSEY CITY.

The First District Democratic Club of Jersey City have for some time past been making preparations for a grand serenade of Judge Bedle, and other successful candidates for political positions. Last night at 9 o'clock, headed by a band of fifty pieces, they started out for the purpose. They first sought the elegant residence of Judge Joseph D. Bedle, the Governor elect, on Sussex street, Jersey City. The crowd filled the entire street, from the corner of Washington street to that of Greene, below. The residence of Judge Bedle and that adjoining of Hon. Leon Abbett, the State Senator elect, were brilliantly lighted from basement to top floor. When the members of the band had adjusted their music and struck up an air Judge Bedle made his appearance at the parlor window, and amid the cheers of the crowd bowed his acknowledgments. The band played a couple of choice airs, and Judge Bedle seemed disposed to retire from view, but the crowd called so loudly and persistently for a speech that he finally yielded. He took his stand upon the stoop of his residence and after the cheering had subsided spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: You do not expect me to make a political speech to-night. While I hold my present position it would be improper for me to do so. I have refrained from taking any active part in the canvass. I shall continue to keep aloof from politics until I shall have surrendered into the hands of the Governor the commission I now hold. When that time comes and I shall take my place at the head of the State Government I shall do my duty with the utmost degree of faithfulness, and battle with all my strength against every form of rascality and fraud. The presence of this multitude affects me to feelings of the greatest gratitude. You have been in the thick of the fight; I have not. The victory is yours, and I am here to acknowledge it from the bottom of my heart. With these few remarks you will permit me to retire.

The party subsequently serenaded Hon. Leon Abbett, Jeremiah B. Cleveland, James M. Brann, and P. H. Laverty.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire at Newburyport, Mass., yesterday destroyed a fish warehouse. The loss is about $3,000.

A fire at South Bridge, Boston, yesterday, destroyed a block of tenement buildings, causing a loss of $5,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A sleeping car on the Georgia Railroad was burned yesterday morning. The passengers lost all their clothing, but no one was injured. The fire caught from the stove.

A fire at Dubuque, Iowa, on Wednesday night, destroyed Harrington & McLaughlin's grain warehouses, adjoining the agricultural warehouse of N. W. Robinson. The total loss is $36,000; partly insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the two-story frame dwelling situated on Boston avenue, near Union avenue, in the Twenty-third Ward, owned and occupied by John Woods. The flames spread rapidly and extended to the frame dwelling adjoining, owned and occupied by John Mulney. Both dwellings and their contents were destroyed. Loss $8,000; fully insured.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the five-story brick tenement house No. 848 First avenue, owned by Henry Eisner. Damage to building and contents $150.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $364,049.

The Boston and Albany Railroad has declared a dividend of five per cent., payable Nov. 16.

A convention of the Sunday-schools of New-Hampshire commenced at Manchester yesterday.

While firing a salute at Madison, Ohio, last night over the Democratic victories, a cannon burst, instantly killing a young man named George F. Martin.

A very large number of employes of the Navy-yard at Boston were discharged yesterday. Among them are 120 from the Department of Yards and Docks. More are to be discharged.

Abraham Myers, aged thirty-two, brakeman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was almost instantly killed yesterday, while coupling cars at the Mount Clare Depot, in Baltimore.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Christopher Oscanyan, late Turkish Consul General, will deliver a lecture this evening, before the New-York Liberal Club, on "Domestic Life in Turkey."

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, William Gallagher, alias Hermann Watson, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for five years.

President Matsell presided at the Police trials yesterday, and heard evidence in forty complaints against delinquent policemen. None of the cases of public interest.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock last evening in the residence of Edward Stieglitz, No. 14 East Sixtieth street, caused by a lighted match thrown against a window curtain. Damage, $50.

The remains of the Earl of Charleville, whose death took place on Staten Island, are to be placed in Trinity Church graveyard until their removal thence, in a few days, to his late home in Ireland.

Francis Miller, aged four years, of No. 545 Sixth street, was run over last evening by car No. 74 of the Avenue B line, at Avenue B and Sixth street, and had three fingers of his right hand cut off.

A female infant, five months old, was found by a policeman last evening, in the hallway of premises No. 643 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and was cared for by Mrs. Webb, at the Police Central Department.

Jacob Shaffer, aged nine, of No. 520 West Thirtieth street, fell from a freight car of the Hudson River Railroad in Canal street, near Greenwich, yesterday, and the wheels of the car passed over his left arm and leg, causing serious injuries.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon, between James Gannon, aged twenty-three, of No. 36 Rebtor street, and Frank Leon, Gannon was stabbed in the shoulder by Leon, and was severely wounded. Leon was arrested and Gannon sent to Park Hospital.

Prof. Carl Hubner, of Dusseldorf, now visiting this country, will be the guest of the Palette Club, at its art reception next Monday evening, Nov. 9, 1874, and his own works, brought by him, will form one of the most important features of the art exhibition on that occasion.

The anniversary and graduating exercises of Packard's Business College were held last evening in the college rooms, No. 805 Broadway. After a selection of music by Dodworth's Band, and addresses by Mr. Packard, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Mr. Thomas Hunter, President of the Normal College, Rev. Gustav Gottheil, and William D. Fouke, diplomas were awarded to thirty-nine graduates.

Kate Reynolds, of No. 622 Sixth avenue, was committed in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing two silk dresses and two diamond rings, worth $380, from Alicia Gould, of the same house. They occupied adjoining rooms, and Mrs. Gould left the prisoner in charge of her room while she went out for a few hours. On returning she missed her property, and also Miss Reynolds.

The Police Commissioners and Chief of Police Schmidt, of Cleveland, Ohio, visited Police Headquarters yesterday. They were presented to the Police Commissioners, and in company with Inspector Dilks made the tour of the building, examining the various departments, with the view of introducing some of the features of the New-York Police arrangements into the system to be established in Cleveland.

The Committee of the American Society of Civil Engineers met a committee of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday at their rooms, No. 63 William street, and exchanged views on the subject of rapid transit. Mr. Hill advocated a system of building a belt line of railroads on the bulkhead lines around the City with warehouses on the docks, and J. M. Hanna, F. Collingwood, Charles Schuyler, and others furnished their views on the subject.

On next Sunday evening the public will have an opportunity of hearing Verdi's great mass of requiem in St. Stephen's Catholic Church, East Twenty-eighth street. It will be given under the direction of Mr. L. Dachauer, by the same choir that sung it at St. Anne's on the 25th ult. The arrangements for the comfort of those who may go to hear it are said to be all that could be desired. The seats are numbered, and, as St. Stephen's is remarkable for its acoustic qualities, Dr. McGlynn expects a large audience to be present.

The regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. The weekly report of Superintendent Turner showed that the new pier at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second street, North River, was completed, and that repairs had been made on several other piers on the North and East Rivers. The weekly report of the Engineer in Chief was submitted, showing that the damage done to Pier No. 31 North River, by the steamer City of Panama, was nearly repaired.

BROOKLYN.

There were 185 deaths in this city last week.

There is a balance in the city Treasury of $629,698 37.

An extension of time to answer has been allowed Mr. F. D. Moulton, in the suit for libel brought against him by Miss Edna Dean Proctor.

The motion to admit Mrs. Merrigan to bail, which Gen. Tracy will make during the present week, will be opposed by District Attorney Winslow on the ground that she is an epileptic and dangerous person to be at large.

Stephen J. Colahan, the Assemblyman elect in the Seventh District, is the candidate of the Kings County delegation and the Democratic leaders in the county for the Speakership of the next Assembly.

Detective Corr yesterday arrested John W. Sherman on a charge of obtaining goods from a number of business people by means of forged checks. Six months ago Sherman came out of State Prison after serving a term of four years for similar practices.

John Dillon and Peter Flannigan quarreled over a game of cards last night, at the liquor-store of Dennis O'Brien, corner of Columbia and Doughty streets, Brooklyn, when John stabbed Peter in the right shoulder and arm, inflicting severe wounds. The assailant was arrested.

City Auditor Nelson Shaurman was stricken with paralysis of his left side, on Wednesday afternoon, while seated in his office in the City Hall. Mr. Shaurman is unable to articulate, and is now in a very critical condition. His physicians have hopes that he will ultimately recover.

Francisco San Felipo, who was arrested on a charge of being concerned in the Torino murder, but against whom the detectives were unable to obtain any evidence, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner Winslow, to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of counterfeiting.

Sherman Broadwell agreed on the 18th September to deliver 200 shares New-York Central Railroad stock at 102½ at any time within a year to Giles B. Williams and William Langland. The contract was not fulfilled. Williams and Langland sued Broadwell for $2,000. In the Supreme Court yesterday, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

William McCarthy, liquor-saloon keeper, struck Christopher Rierdon on the head with a bung-starter last night, while disputing about the majority of a local candidate, at the store of the former-named individual. Rierdon, who was knocked down, broke his right leg. He was removed to the City Hospital, and McCarthy was arrested.

NEW-JERSEY.

George McCloskie, LL. D., has been elected Professor of Natural History in Princeton College.

Rev. J. H. Wyckoff, missionary elect to India, was installed last evening in the Second Reformed Church, in New-Brunswick.

Mr. Hudson, of the Rogers Locomotive Works, Paterson, says that a large force of men will probably be put to work in the shops on Monday.

Judge Bedle, Governor elect of New-Jersey, has decided to retain his position on the bench until Jan. 1, when he will be inaugurated Governor.

William Reeves, an employe of the Bergen Car Works, had three fingers of his right hand cut off by a knife in the machine shops on Wednesday.

In the Supreme Court at Trenton, on Wednesday, Mercer Shreve, counsel for McGregor Metcheson, procured an attachment against Jay Gould.

The four months' old infant of a woman named Hearty, in Elizabeth, while sleeping, buried its head in its pillow and was smothered to death on Wednesday night.

Samuel G. Derrickson, a graduate of Columbia Law College, who has been practicing law in Hudson County, was yesterday sent to jail by Recorder Bohnestedt, of Hoboken, for thirty days, for disorderly conduct.

Bridget Brown and Bridget Coogan, habitues of the "Crow's Nest," in Jersey City, were arrested yesterday, charged with having stolen a watch and chain from a man named Philip Snyder, whom they had induced into the saloon.

A man named Dooley, while hunting in Guttenburg yesterday, accidentally killed himself instantly. His gun refused to go off and he struck the stock on the ground. The weapon was discharged and blew off the top of Dooley's head.

The Supreme Court at Trenton yesterday, Chief Justice Beasley, denied a motion to quash the indictment for conspiracy pending in the Essex County Over and Terminer, against Joseph Young and Alderman Stainsby, of Newark.

Yesterday morning a large section of the Little Falls turnpike, near Lincoln's Bridge, fell into the Passaic River. The section was sixty feet long, and stretched half over the turnpike. The land slide is attributed to the recent dredging of the Morris Canal at that point.

One day last Summer a boy, in company with a colored lad named Charles Harris, was drowned in a stream in Cumberland County under suspicious circumstances. Harris was charged with having forced the boy into the water beyond his depth. In the Cumberland County Court, on Tuesday, Harris pleaded guilty, and was fined $5 and costs.

Coroner Parslow last night held an inquest over the body of Jacob Schultz, who died Friday last in Hoboken in consequence of stab wounds inflicted on him by Frederick Scheife three weeks ago during a picnic in Floral Park, West Hoboken. The particulars of the affray have been already published. The jurors found a verdict against Scheife, who is in jail awaiting trial.

John Gerrity and Patrick Donegan became involved in a dispute over political matters in New-Brunswick, on Wednesday, and Gerrity stabbed Donegan in the breast, inflicting, however, only a slight wound. James McGovern, who interfered to protect Donegan, was also stabbed in the breast, but the wound is not a serious one. Gerrity was arrested and committed to answer.

Some time ago the Sheriff of Essex County seized, under attachment, the horses, harness, and wagons of C. J. Clapp, a soda-water dealer, and left them in charge of a constable. Two men induced the constable to drink, and then removed the property to New-York. Edward D. Eaton and Frederick G. Cutter were arrested on suspicion of having done the robbery, and Dennis Murray on suspicion of complicity.

Anton Aaronson, a New-York merchant, was to have sailed for Germany yesterday in the steamer Freiser, from the Hamburg docks in Hoboken. Half an hour before the vessel sailed four New-York merchants appeared before Justice John, of Hoboken, and charged that he was an absconding debtor, who owed in the neighborhood of $20,000. Warrants were issued for his arrest, and he was taken into custody.

Mrs. Mary Cronk, who stands self-charged with the murder of James Luke, at Wanauqua, several days ago, states that Luke had almost driven her crazy by his persistent and improper attentions to her. She made frequent efforts to avoid him, but he constantly pursued her. She called on her husband to defend her, but he is a drunken, worthless fellow, and always got out of the way. The general belief is that the husband himself committed the homicide.

Dr. Norton C. Ricardo, of Hackensack, against whom judgment was procured recently in the Passaic Court for $5,000, for malpractice in the treatment of an arm fracture, was arrested by the Sheriff of Passaic under execution on the judgment. He produced an inventory of his property, showing that it was worth not over $600, and he was discharged as an insolvent debtor. He is said to have made a transfer of his real estate just after the suit had been begun against him, and further proceedings will be taken against him.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of John P. Hardenburgh, No. 117 Warren street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars. They gathered together all the silver-ware and valuable clothing they could find and packed them up with the intention of removing them. The noise they made awoke somebody in the house, and an alarm was given. Officer Best, who heard the alarm, forced his way into the house and found one of the men in the basement. The man undertook to run away, but the officer presented his pistol at him and he surrendered. He gave his name as James O'Brien, and on being arraigned before Justice Keese yesterday morning, was committed for trial. O'Brien's companion in the robbery escaped through the rear door. Officer McDermott chased him and recovered some knives and other articles he had stolen, but failed to capture him.

JUDGE CURTIS DEFINES THE LAW GOVERNING ACCIDENTS TO CHILDREN.

In a suit brought by a child of three years, by her guardian, to recover damages for injuries sustained by the child, Judge Curtis lays down the law governing liability for accidents to young children, as follows: The action is to recover damages for injuries sustained by falling into an unprotected area on defendant's premises. The father, who lived next door, sent the plaintiff, an infant, three years and eight months old, across the street unattended, telling her to go to her mother. He testifies: "Away she went, and I watched her to see whether she would go in, and just as she went there she lifted her foot to go up; there is only one step to the door, and as she lifted her foot to go up that step, she fell into the area way." There was no dispute as to these facts, and the Judge dismissed the complaint at the trial. This can only be sustained upon the ground that there was negligence on the part of the father, which contributed to the plaintiff's injury. The child was of such tender years that it was incapable of self-protection, and could not be responsible for it's own acts, and, by a law of nature, relies upon its parents for guidance and protection. I am inclined to think that it was the duty of the father, who was familiar with the locality and the risks the child was exposed to in crossing the street and ascending the step, to have accompanied the child instead of standing at a distance and watching it to see whether she would go in. This very act shows that he felt a doubt as to its capacity to perform the brief journey, and it was reasonable that he should feel so. It is not the policy of the law to award damages where there has been any relaxation of parental duties and obligations toward a feeble and unprotected child that may tend to encourage or induce neglect. Still less, when a parent, by a direct act, exposes a child at a helpless and tender age to suffer injury, does the law favor the recovery of damages for an injury thus caused. This case seems to be one where there was negligence on the part of the father, which contributed to the plaintiff's injury, and where no question of fact existed to be submitted to the jury. The Judge at the trial properly granted the motion to dismiss the complaint. (Maugan vs. Brooklyn R. R., 38 N. Y., 458; Bulger vs. The Albany R. R., 42 N. Y., 462.) The motion for a new trial must be denied.

THE SOUTH OYSTER BAY TRAGEDY.

The two colored men who have made confession to the murder of Samuel J. Jones, at South Oyster Bay, Long Island—Elbert Jackson and Lewis Jarvis—are still confined in cells at the Town Hall, in Jamaica. Both prisoners now, by advice of their counsel, refuse to talk about the murder. Jackson insists that he has told all that he has to tell; but it is believed by the authorities that neither he nor Jarvis has told the half. Every day fresh evidence is obtained of their probable complicity in other crimes, and it seems probable that their arrest and trial will lead to the breaking up of a gang of plunderers who have for years been preying upon the farmers and other residents of the towns of Oyster Bay and Hempstead. Detective Payne, who is still hard at work in the quest for evidence, has become thoroughly convinced that both Jarvis and Jackson, in their efforts not only to cast the responsibility for the murder on each other but to mislead the authorities, have lied outrageously regarding both the clubs and the missing gold watch. Jarvis only a day or two ago told him that he had hid the watch in the thatch on the roof of his barn. The roof was accordingly all taken off in the search for it, but the watch was not found. A thorough search has also been made of Jarvis' house, and many articles of small value, which are known to have been stolen, were brought to light. Jarvis has also stated that he can point out the spot in the woods where the body of the missing Englishman, Broadbent, lies buried, with the throat cut. Jarvis' wife, fearful of the consequences to herself of committing perjury before the Coroner at the inquest, and of being an accessary both before and after the fact of the murder, is assisting the officers in every way possible in their search for the watch. Since the arrest of the prisoners a cloud seems to have been lifted from the neighborhood, and in fact the whole town in which they resided. Both of them bore bad characters, but though long suspected, none dared to accuse them for fear of their lives. District Attorney Downing proposes to reopen the examination on Monday or Tuesday next, and meanwhile every effort will be made to perfect the chain of evidence outside of their own confessions.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN'S FAREWELL TO THE STAGE.

The Arcadian Club Committee, having perfected the arrangements for the Charlotte Cushman testimonial, to take place at Booth's Theatre on Saturday evening, settled on this programme: At the close of the performance the Arcadian Club will go upon the stage and meet Miss Cushman. Then Charles Roberts, Jr., will read the poem written for the occasion by R. H. Stoddard, after which William Cullen Bryant will present the laurel wreath and the address. Miss Cushman will reply and Judge Brady will pronounce the valedictory. As Miss Cushman leaves the theatre fireworks will be displayed, and later in the evening she will be serenaded at her residence, No. 128 East Sixteenth street, by the Theatre Orchestra and the Ninth Regiment Band.

HOW THE JUDGE CLEANED HIS CHIMNEY.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* says: "Judge Pitman's chimney had been foul for some time, and when he mentioned the fact at the drug store Mr. Squills said he could easily clean it out by exploding a little powder in the fire-place. The idea seemed to Pitman to be a good one, and he bought almost ten pounds of powder in order to do the work thoroughly at the first blast. Some men were busy graveling his roof that day, and just as the Judge was about to touch off the charge a workman named Snyder leaned over the top of the chimney to call to the man below to send up more tar. Then the Judge lit the slow-match. The view which met the eye of Mr. Snyder as he went up was a fine one, embracing, as it did, Cape May, and Omaha, and Constantinople, and Baltimore, and the Sandwich Islands, and when he got enough of drinking in the scenery he came down into the river apparently with the intention of exploring the bottom. When he was fished out he was glad to learn that not only was the Judge's chimney thoroughly clean, but that it would need about four cart-loads of bricks to repair damages. After this the Judge will clean his flues with a brush tied to a clothes-prop."

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

Gov. Dix issued the following proclamation on Monday:

PROCLAMATION.

By John A. Dix, Governor.

In grateful acknowledgment of the manifold mercies of Almighty God during the past year, it is recommended to the people of this State to observe Thursday, the 26th of November inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

Done at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this second day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four. [L. S.]

JOHN A. DIX.

By the Governor:
JOHN W. DIX, Private Secretary.

LEGAL DELIVERY.

The Superior Court of Boston, Mass., has ruled on the question whether a wagon built to order and remaining in the maker's store-room, the buyer having failed to pay for it and refused to allow its sale, was at the buyer's or maker's risk, it having been burned. The court decided that "the article having been specially selected for the defendant, set apart for him and marked with his name, all with his knowledge, and nothing remaining to be done, except that he should pay the agreed price, no further act was needed to vest the title in him, subject to plaintiff's lien for the price, and it remained in the plaintiff's (the maker's) possession at the defendant's (the buyer's) risk at the time of the fire."

AN OHIO ACCOUNT OF A FIRE.

They had a fire in Akron, Ohio, the other day, and this is the way the local paper describes it: "The flames ran freely from room to room, licking up as they went the walls of an elegant home until they all seemed together in one lurid mass near the centre of the building, and there they held high carnival. Up to the heavens they rushed with a fury hardly imaginable, and while firemen rushed here and there in vain endeavors to check their current, the whistling sound came back from the fiery volumes, too late, too late."

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day has been fixed by the President, and KNOX has issued a hat suitable for the occasion. In fact, KNOX will supply at his stores, No. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hotel, "all sorts of hats for all sorts of people." Deal with him.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 5.—Printing Cloths market strong, with an increased demand, at 5⅜c.@5½c., 30 days, for 64x64.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah—John A. Richards, A. J. Merrill, W. M. Scott, F. W. Robinson, J. Bogardus, Miss M. E. A. McCarty, W. H. Miller and wife, Mrs. M. J. Ludden, Miss Alice J. Blatchley, Mrs. F. W. Robinson, Miss Robinson, George A. Slusser, E. Beerbohn F. Nichol, H. Toothaker, Miss Mary Harrold, Samuel Oliver, David D. Cole, Mrs. Ann Brison, W. E. Gladding, E. Blinn, Bryan Daly, J. H. Hartwell and wife, William Foley, Peter Brady, Frederick Drum, Jacob Esick, Rodney McFarland, Henry Forham, Webster McFarland, P. Peraido, T. Ginto, T. Antonio, Edward Lilley, Peter Johnson, Henry Maguire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool.—Rev. M. A. Tyng, W. Phillips, Mrs. W. D. Hughes, child, and maid, E. H. Smith, Miss Kate Cogan, Wm. Griffiths, Mr. and Mrs. Willett, Mrs. Rayner, Mrs. E. Slater, Miss M. S. Morrison, E. T. Atkinson, R. M. Purcell, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott and child, Miss M. A. Haskell, E. W. Lowe, Mme. M. B. Bastaria, Mme. and Mlle. Lecumberry, Horton Yates, J. A. Davis, W. M. Smith.

In steam-ship Victoria, from Glasgow.—Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Mr. Brelin, Rev. F. M. Boff, Miss Isabel Strang, Miss Tilly Strang, Miss Clara Leake, Miss S. Robinson, Alex. Hill, A. W. Carter, Geo. Woodin, Alex. Paton, Miss Ritchie, Miss Susan Petrie, William Gilmore, R. J. Hylton, James Daly, Francis Daly, B. Daly, Miss Bridget Daly.

In steam-ship Havana, from Havana.—Jose Barrasa, Emilio Garcia, Fredk. Marten, Ambrosia Canela, Abelardo Peres, Antonio Castro, Jacobo Terrero, Jose J. Marchado, Rafael Vega, Jose Sabater, R. Binlova, G. Acosta, Pedro Arias, Tadeo Bernal, Jaime Meragas, Francisco Cassis, Francisco Casal, Jose N. Cesteros, Victor E. Reeve, Adolph Grossmann, Robert Elder, Jr., Fitch W. Smith.

In steam-ship Andes, from Savanilla.—W. Costa, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and infant, A. Puxoth, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis, Dr. W. Stern, J. M. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCatty and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Brass, Miss N. Smith, J. Davis.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:33 | Sun sets....4:51 | Moon rises..3:59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...5:44 | Gov. Island...6:33 | Hell Gate....7:55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......THURSDAY, Nov. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Thuringia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; City of Merida, Timmermann, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Glamorgan, (Br.,) Leybourne, Cardiff, A. Baxter & Co.; General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Hitteroe, (Nor.,) Naage, Plymouth, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Bridgetown, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Venus, (Span.,) Lopez, Cadiz, Spain, Galway & Casada; Hermann Behrens, (Ger.,) Grige, Lisbon, C. Tobias & Co.; Vidsjaen, (Nor.,) Froden, Liverpool, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry Ranking, (Br.,) Pritchard, Rio Janeiro, T. Norton & Co.; Industrie, (Aust.,) Sodich, Dublin, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Nuovo Achilles, (Ital.,) Ferrari, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co., Figra, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande del Sul, Oelrichs & Co.; Mary Gibbs, Whittemore, Nuevitas, Cuba, M. Hunter & Co.; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayor, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McColl; Veteran, (Br.,) Hudson, Oporto, Por., Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Silas Alward, (Br.,) Gates, Pernambuco, J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schrs. Astra, (Br.,) Haskins, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Adria, (Br.,) Ervitt, Point-a-Pitre, P. I. Nevius & Son.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Andes, (Br.,) Porter, Savanilla Oct. 24 and Kingston 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Nov. 1, lat. 26 10, lon. 74 26, exchanged signals with a steam-ship showing a white flag with a hole in the centre. Left at Savanilla, bark Soulde (Fr.) and schr. Anna (Ger.) At Kingston, schr. Enos Briggs, Capt. Davidson; schr. Mott Bedell, Capt. Porter; schr. C. C. Bearse, Capt. Blaisdell; schr. Joseph W. Wilson, Capt. Weeks; and bark Shield Berg, (Norw.,) Capt. Bennett.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Kelly, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Philips, Havana Oct. 31, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Schr. S. G. Brown, Mott, Northport.

Schr. Stephen, Tabor, Mayhew, Northport.

Schr. E. B. Blake, Blake, Bangor, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. C. H. Selton, Morris, Newport.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Phillips, Stonington.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Tribble, Hartford.

Schr. Celeste, Farrell, Northport.

Steam-ship Gen. Whitney, Crowell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Fitchburg, Springer, New-Bedford, with mdse. to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark George W. Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Porter, Antwerp Sept. 17, in ballast to James W. Elwell & Co.

Brig Emily, Biddle, of and 32 ds. from Belize, Hon., with mdse. to William Jex.

Schr. William S. Farwell, Lord, Richmond, Va.

Schr. Almeda Willey, (of Thomaston,) Willey, Pensacola 18 ds., with lumber to Mowe, Cole & Benson—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. R. Rose, (Br.,) Lake, Maitland, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Clara Woodhouse, Cruse, Brazos 30 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Woodhouse & Rudd.

Schr. Addie and Nellie, Cameron, of and 14 ds. from St. John, N. B., with spiling to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. John E. Sandford, Deane, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Murchison & Co.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. My Rover, Brown, Charleston 7 ds., with cotton to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Grace Cushing, Hamilton, Gardiner, with lumber to Reed & Co.

Schr. J. S. Gilmore, Mason, Mount Desert, with lumber to Wm. Beach.

Schr. Caroline Grant, Dolger, Deer Isles, with guano to order.

Schr. Constitution, Rogers, Providence.

Schr. Jas. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Reynolds, Providence.

Schr. John Crockford, Allen, Providence Nov. 4. In the night, came in collision with brig Julia Blake, hence for Bahia, breaking her main boom and tearing her mainsail; the brig lost part of bowsprit and jibstays.

Schr. Benjamin Strong, English, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Jesse Williamson, Frisbie, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Lanphear, Gould, Boston.

Schr. Adelia, Parker, Boston, for Virginia.

Schr. Michigan, Perry, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gen. L. Fessenden, Quinley, Boston.

Schr. John Ames, Freeman, Highton, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Wm. Harris, Wilson, Boston.

Schr. Florence, Andrews, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen G. Pinkham, (new, of Boothbay, 147 tons,) Pinkham, Boothbay, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. Marian, Miggs, Clinton.

Schr. S. T. Tyler, ——, Pawtucket.

Schr. Belle Seaman, Steelman, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. C. & M. Rogers, Cromwell, New-Haven, for Port Johnson.

Schr. J. M. Partridge, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Empire, Jackson, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. A. Pearce, Poole, Salem.

Schr. Maria E. Hearn, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. C. L. Lawrence, Matthews, New-Haven, with fish to Haley & Co.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence.

Schr. Sea Flower, Gibbs, Providence.

Schr. Novelty, Shaw, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Greene County, Tanner, Hyde, Newport.

Schr. Emma L. Baxter, Lanphear, New-London, for Newburg.

Schr. Escort, Murphy, Bridgeport.

Schr. Dexter Clark, Curtis, Salem, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Carrie Nelson, Barry, New-London.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wave, Betts, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Young, Curtis, Stamford.

Schr. Jas. O'Donahue, Warren, Pelham Bridge.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk.

Schr. May Flower, Tilton, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Reeve, [illegible] for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachel, Parks, Nantucket, with fish to [illegible] Rogers.

Schr. Young Teaser, Slocum, New-Bedford.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; thick fog outside.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Thuringia, for Hamburg; City of Merida, for Havana; Royal Minstrel, for Galveston; General Barnes, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Fanita, for Philadelphia; barks Penang, for Melbourne; Henry Ranking, for Rio Janeiro; brig Edwin Rowe, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 5.—Arr. steamers John W. Garrett, Hix, from New-York; Florence Franklin, Wood, from Philadelphia; schrs. Thomas Fitch, Duffy, San Blas; Mary A. Willey, Willey, from Boston; J. P. H. Langrall, Flowers, from New-York.

Below, brig Mary A. Chase, Cook, Cardenas.

Cld. steamers William Crane, Howes, for Boston; Elizabeth, Clark, for New-York; Fanny Cadawalader, Foster, for New-York; Henry L. Gaw, Pierson, for Philadelphia; barks Yarnoden, Tobey, for Rio Janeiro; H. D. Stover, Pierce, for Havana; brig Starlight, Tucker, for Bangor; schrs. South Shore, Whittemore, for Boston; Ruth Shaw, Shaw, for Portsmouth, N. H.

Sld. bark Industrie, for Liverpool; brigs Concord, for West Indies, and Potomac, for Demerara.

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Arr. schrs. Col. S. W. Roza, Crowell, E. C. Yates, Yates, Frank B. Cotton, Somers, from Philadelphia; Nellie Clark, Clark, South Amboy; W. D. R. Pitch, Elizabethport; Abbie Carson, Carson, Philadelphia; Rebecca H. Queen, Cain, Philadelphia; James W. Allen, Allen, Hoboken; Pilots Bride, Brencoster, New-York. Below—coming up, schr. Allen Green.

Cld. barks Addison, Diss, Fayal, Esther, Loring, Turks Island; schrs. L. & D. Fisk, Baker, Philadelphia; John Price, Nickerson, New-York.

Sld. steamer Hercules; brig Alexander Williams; and, from the Roads, brig E. Stevens.

Passed Highland Light, Cape Cod, at sunset, steamer George Cromwell, from New-York, for Portland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 5.—Arr. schr. Grace Van Duzen, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Mercedita, for Boston.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 5.—The fog has partly cleared up. No reports from seaward. All vessels in the harbor remain as yesterday, with several additions.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., Nov. 5.—There is a thick fog, and nothing is visible. Passed up, schr. J. Ricards, from Pass Christian, Miss.; steamer North Point, from New-York; schr. Peasedale, from Newport. Passed down, steamer Florida, for Providence. The steamer Chester, for Bridgeton, N. J., was ashore last evening on Cherry Island Flats.

Noon—Passed down, steamer Calvert, for Baltimore; brig Callao, for Caibarien; schr. Maggie Mealvey, for Boston.

P. M.—Passed down, ships Otto and Antonie, (Norw.,) for Antwerp; schrs. Virginia L. Hickman, for Boston; Delia O. Yates, for do.; J. R. Mennery, for do.; Addie Fuller, for do., and L. W. Wheeler, for do.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 5.—Cld. steamers Carondelet, for New-York; Ashland, for Philadelphia; schr. Wm. Jones, for Providence.

Arr. at the Passes, steamers City of Dallas, from New-York; Caledonian, from Liverpool; brig Waverley, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Clyde; ship Virginia; bark Honer. A British man-of-war passed up.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5.—Cld. steam-ship North Point, Smith, for New-York; Lancaster, Willis, for Port Royal, S. C.; Harrisburg, Winnett, for Boston; barkentine Willie Bain, Cook, for Belfast.

Arr. brig Open Sea, Hatch, from Bangor.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 5.—Arr. ship General Shepley, Hutchinson, Antwerp; steam-ship Oriental, Boston; schrs. Annie E. Glover, Terry; G. T. Bryant, Lee, Philadelphia; steamer St. Louis, Reed, New-Orleans, to Liverpool.

Sld. steamers Herman Livingston, New-York; Somerset, Providence; schr. Amelia Ann, Nassau.

DISASTERS.

PORT COLBORNE, Ontario, Nov. 5.—The schr. Harriet Ross, loaded with coal, from Erie, for Buffalo, went ashore four miles E. of here in the fog this morning. She has seven feet of water in her hold, and lies on a rocky bottom.

DUNNVILLE, Canada, Nov. 5.—A schr., supposed to be the Preble, loaded with lumber and staves, is ashore and abandoned at Port Maitland.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 5.—The schrs. Twin Sisters, Bolivia, and one unknown, laden with salt, are ashore below Port Dover. The Francis Palms and Miami, grain laden, are on the Point. Wreckers have gone to them from here. The steamer Dean Richmond is ashore at Point-au-Pelee, and in danger of going to pieces. The weather is smoky and wind S. W.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 5.—Sld. for the United States: Mindet, W. J. Hatfield, Rudolph, Northern Queen, Lincoln, Levi Hart, Olustee, Chief.

Arr. out on the 3d inst.: Saga, Ernst, Ayr, Elnigkeit, and Deodata.

Arr. out on the 4th inst.: Marte, Edward Percy, J. W. Oliver, Peru, and Angelo V.

Arr. out on the 5th inst.: Enrico Dandolo, Patterdale, and Rosa Eugenio.

Also arr. out: Pasqualina.

The crew of the ship Pacific, which was wrecked on the Welsh coast, was saved.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 5.—The White Star Line steamer Adriatic, Capt. Perry, from New-York 9:40 A. M., Oct. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 P. M. to-day.

SILVER

BRIDAL GIFTS.

RICH BRIDAL GIFTS.—TESTIMONIAL PIECES.—FAMILY SILVER.—FORKS AND SPOONS.—SERVICES FOR TEA, DINNER, LUNCH, &c., &c., OF STERLING PURITY ONLY.

AT RETAIL BY

The Gorham Company,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway,
AND BY
Joseph Bachman & Sons,
No. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

FURNITURE.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

Beg to announce that having, during the past Summer, taken advantage of the depressed state of trade to manufacture an IMMENSE STOCK of ELEGANT GOODS at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES, they have now on exhibition the

MOST SUPERB ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW DESIGNS

to be found in the City, and which they are offering at figures to conform to the above.

Parties desiring any kind of Furniture will find it to their interest to look at our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

All Work Guaranteed.

WHAT THEY KNOW ABOUT
HERRING'S SAFE
IN MASSACHUSETTS.
Extract from the
Boston Post, Nov. 2.

HERRING'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH—THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION AWARDED TO HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES—RECENT PURCHASERS.

[REPORTED FOR THE BOSTON POST.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes have just won another triumph, having been awarded the grand gold medal first prize by the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association of Boston. That this flattering recognition of the merits of these safes is based upon satisfactory grounds would seem to be undeniable, when it is remembered that at the World's Fairs in London and New-York, and at the Universal Exposition in Paris, unprejudiced committees conferred similar honors upon them. The construction of these safes is as nearly perfect as the best inventive genius and mechanical skill can make it. The estimation in which those are held by the business community may be judged from the fact that since the great fire in Boston the following banks and bankers have secured them from the Boston house: National Revere Bank, National Bank of North America, Boylston National Bank, and Emigrant Savings Bank, Boston; Warren Institution for Savings, Charlestown; Chicopee Savings Bank, Safety Fund National Bank, of Fitchburg; Athol National Bank; National Exchange Bank, Salem; New-Bedford Institution for Savings; Houlton Savings Bank; Vassie National Bank Bangor; National Bank, Skowhegan; First National Bank, National Eagle Bank, Bristol, R. I.; National Bank of Rhode Island, Newport; Rochester Savings Bank; Gardner, Brewer & Co., Sears Estate, Cummings & Sears, S. Strausberger, C. H. Graves & Co., J. C. Davis, Benjamin A. Hersey, and J. G. & E. Wright & Co., of Boston; A. P. Holmes, Charlestown; First Congregational Society of Salem, and many others.

HERRINGS & FARREL, New-York.
HERRINGS & FARREL, Boston.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

GOOD NIGHT SHIRTS
$1.50 each by mail or express. Don't go to bed without one. PRESCO, 85 Nassau St., N. Y.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; will assist with the washing; excellent City reference. Call at No. 451 9th av.